

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXV.—NUMBER 33  
WHOLE NUMBER 1281

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

The Grand Army organizations in New York City and Brooklyn are already making preparations for the proper observance of Memorial Day, May 30, 1888. The Grand Marshal in New York this year is to be Colonel Chas. McK. Leoser, formerly captain in the 2d U. S. Cavalry.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JAMES E. PILCHER, U. S. A., will read a paper on "The Transportation of the Wounded" before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Tuesday, March 13, at 2 P. M. Dr. Pilcher has devoted special attention to this subject for several months past, so that a very interesting and instructive presentation may be expected.

UNLESS Congress should come to his rescue in the meantime, it is probable that the stoppage circular from the War Department of March 15th will contain the first checkage against Col. McClure, Deputy Paymaster-General, on account of the \$35,000 shortage which has existed in his accounts for the past twenty years. Neither of the committees of Congress have yet acted on the bill for his relief, which was re introduced for the twentieth time or more during the early part of the session.

THE REV. JOHN F. DOLPHIN, who was this week nominated by the Senate for the position of Chaplain, vice McAdam, retired, is a resident of Minn. He is a Roman Catholic, and was appointed upon the recommendation of Bishop Ireland, one of the most influential members of the Catholic Church in the West. He takes the place to which Father O'Shea was appointed. The latter, some time ago, stated that he should oppose the confirmation of any other nominee, on the ground that he is legally entitled to the position.

A CASE of considerable importance to Naval officers, graduates of the Naval Academy, was argued in the U. S. Court of Claims, March 7th. The claimant is Lieut. Asher C. Baker, and the chief point at issue is whether service in the Naval Academy is service as an officer in the Navy within the meaning of the Longevity Pay act of March 3, 1883. Should the Court decide this in the affirmative, the claimant, under the act referred to, would be entitled to credit for his cadet service upon his commission as Ensign, that being the lowest grade having graduated pay held by him since entering the Navy. This would give him \$836.16, the difference between the pay of Ensign for the first and for the second five years. The opinion of the Court will probably be rendered on Monday week.

THE Ensigns of the Navy have succeeded in securing favorable reports from the Naval Committees of the two Houses on their bill for increase of pay, and it is to be hoped will meet with the same good fortune when the bill comes up for final action. The report from the Senate Committee was unanimous, but in the House majority and minority reports were submitted, the latter being signed by Messrs. Herbert, Abbott and Elliot. No change was made in the bill as originally introduced, \$1,700 being allowed for sea duty, \$1,400 on shore, and \$1,000 on leave or waiting orders. Both the Ensigns and Assistant Engineers seem well satisfied with the committee's action—the former because they obtained what they asked for, and the latter

because their pay was not cut down as proposed at one time when the two factions were hurling tables and diagrams at each other.

REPRESENTATIVE STEELE's general desertion bill, No. 6106, was passed by the House March 3, after amendments had been adopted so as to bring soldiers of the Regular Army and those who served in the Mexican War within its provisions. The object of this measure is to give the Secretary of War authority to pass upon and grant relief in all cases where the soldier did not wilfully desert and at the same time exclude the bounty jumper or any soldier guilty of an intentional dishonor. It will relieve many soldiers from the charge of desertion who were left in hospital and were unable to join their command in time for muster-out, and a few who, being unable to join their older regiments, joined another and performed meritorious service until the close of the war, and received honorable discharges. Cases of this character occurred more particularly in the border States.

ANOTHER correspondent (Ajax) enters his protest against a consolidation of the Revenue Marine with the Navy, which would, he believes, destroy the individuality of the Marine Service. His plan is to maintain its independent existence and secure for it the retired list and other advantages which are expected from association with the Navy. We fear that the Revenue Service will have to choose between going on as they are and consolidation. It is very doubtful whether Congress could be persuaded to extend the principle of retirement for age to any organization not distinctly recognized as part of the military establishment. Our Revenue Marine officers are not the only ones in the Government service who ask the recognition of "pay and retired list" which Ajax justly thinks is due the class he represents. To grant it to them as an independent organization is to establish a precedent for which the country is not prepared.

SOME question is raised as to the precise meaning of the Service Pension bill introduced in the Senate Feb. 1, '88, by Mr. Cameron. After applying the bill to all officers or enlisted men who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, including Regulars and Volunteers, subsequent to March 4, 1861, and prior to July 1, 1866, Mr. Cameron inserts the following provision: "The rate of pension for such service shall be at the rate per month of 1 cent for each day's service rendered in said Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States." The bill expressly provides that this pension shall be in addition to all invalid pensions that have been or may hereafter be granted for disability. As we figure it, the maximum pension to be paid under this bill will be \$333.40 a year; that is, a monthly pension at the rate of one cent a day for each day of service from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1866, or 1,945 days in all, \$19.45 a month, or \$233.40 a year.

THE proposition for a settlement of the vexed questions of naval pay and relative rank, which appeared in the JOURNAL of last week is still the theme of discussion in naval circles. It is hoped that it will be found to furnish the basis for the union of hitherto divergent interests. The attempt is to establish a scheme of pay and relative rank which shall have a logical basis. It proposes to introduce length of service as an element in the increase of pay so as to thus afford some compensation

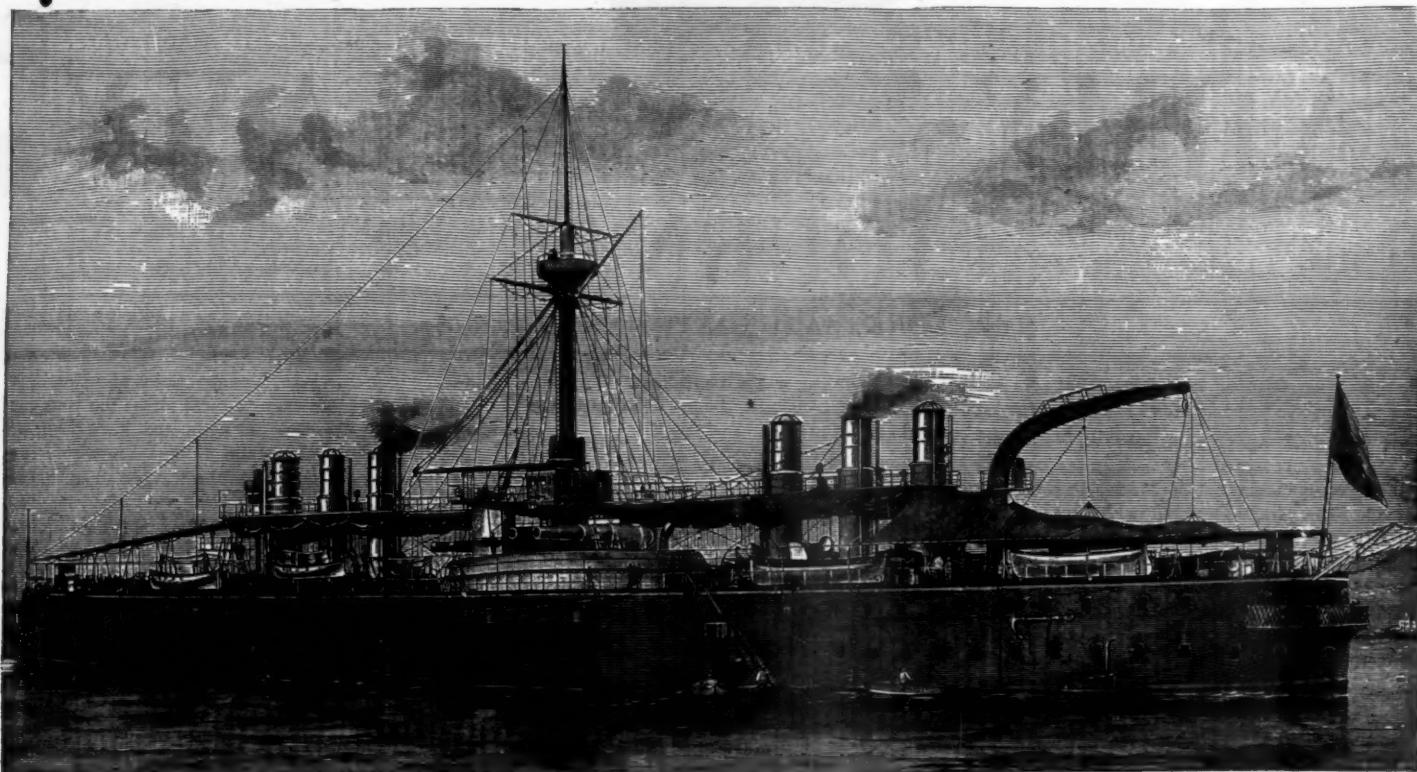
for tardy promotion. The suggestion of retirement before the age of sixty-two will please the younger officers. Copies of the bill proposed have been, or will be, submitted to the various representative bodies, or organizations, in the Navy, and it meets with general approval. It will, doubtless, be presented to Congress as a quietus upon the innumerable attempts at class legislation which vex each session of Congress. If, with a rehabilitated Navy, the country could find itself possessed of an united and harmonious personnel, the prospect for efficiency and accomplishment would be a very hopeful one. In some way the troublesome line and staff disputes should be brought to an end.

WITH reference to the Nicaragua Ship Canal project, the London *Engineer* says: "We ourselves reserve all expression of opinion. It seems to be generally admitted that there are no unreasonable difficulties in the way of making such a canal, and it is estimated that it would accommodate 20,000,000 of tons of shipping per annum. This is possible, but we do not think it possible that 20,000,000 of tons of shipping would want to use the canal, at all events for many years to come. It is clear that its construction would be a serious blow to M. de Lesseps. The success of such undertakings depends on their rarity. They are so costly that unless they are indispensable they cannot be made to pay. There can no more be two paying canals between the Atlantic and Pacific than there can be two presidents of the United States in office at the same time. But this fact will not prevent the Nicaragua Canal being made. If it ever is made, or even begun, M. de Lesseps and his shareholders will be in evil case—unless, indeed, the French Government determined not to be outdone by that of the United States. Then we might see two great nations competing, like rival railway companies. In such a case some persons would probably make a great deal of money."

GENERAL SHARPE, commandant of the Soldiers Home at Milwaukee, says a despatch, was originally strenuously opposed to the establishment of a home saloon, but now admits with a manly frankness which does him great credit, that "the saloon has proved an undoubted benefit," and that "there has been decidedly less drunkenness at the home since Jan. 1, when the saloon was started." This recalls what Captain Ballance, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, Department of Texas, said in his recent annual report: "The restrictive measures that were adopted a few years ago, by prohibiting the sale of liquor by post traders, has not had the beneficial effect that was hoped. This is particularly true in Texas, for all the reservations are of small extent, and all the posts have towns close to them, where the vilest kinds of liquor are sold. If the reservations were large enough to keep these dramshops at a distance from the post, the effect of the prohibitory order might have been very beneficial. When post traders were permitted to sell liquor, the price, quality and quantity were regulated by the post council of administration and the commanding officer, and if a man misjudged his capacity, he was not far from his company quarters and the guard house, and could be taken in charge and properly dealt with before doing anything violent." G. O. 24, A. G. O., Feb. 23, 1881, famous since the regime of President Hayes, should be revoked. It was based upon a mistaken conception, and has done more mischief than good.



## THE ITALIAN ARMOR-CLAD "ITALIA."



We give here an illustration which we copy from *Engineering* of the celebrated Italian armor-clad, "a vessel which has aroused more interest in naval circles than any other warship since the French *La Gloire* was the means of introducing armor plating as a method of defence for first-class ocean going war vessels."

The *Italia* and her sister ship, the *Lepanto*, were commenced about ten years ago, the one being built at Castellamare on the Bay of Naples, and the other at Leghorn. They inaugurated the bold step in advance which Italy took when she decided to build 16 battleships of the first-class, 10 of the second-class and 20 cruisers. In these two mammoth vessels the external armor is placed on a citadel 107 ft. in length and descending for about 6 ft. below the water line. This central distance of 107 ft. is the only part of the ship's side which is protected by vertical exterior armor.

The estimated weights of the hull, armor, etc., are given approximately as follows:

Hull, 5,000 tons; armor—of armored deck, 1,200; of citadel, 900; of ammunition shaft, 246; of chimneys, 552; total weight of armor, 2,898 tons; teak backing, 114; the total weight of the machinery is about 2,200 tons.

Following are some of the particulars of the *Italia* and *Lepanto*:

Length between perpendiculars, 400½ ft.; breadth of beam at water line, 73½ ft.; upper deck, 65½ ft.; draught of water—forward, 26½ ft.; aft, 30½ ft.; mean, 28 ft.; area of immersed midship section, 1,770 sq. ft.; displacement at load draught, 13,480 tons; length of armored tower, 96 ft.; breadth, 72½ ft.; distance of stem from armored tower, 170 ft.; thickness of side of tower, including armor, 3½ ft.; thickness of armor on tower, 21 in.; on breastwork, 18 in.; height of centre of heavy guns above water line, 32 ft. 8 in.; height of top of tower above water line, 30 ft.; height of upper deck above water line, forward, 25 ft.; aft, 23 ft.; amidships, 22½ ft.; height between decks, 7 ft. 9 in. and 7 ft. 6 in.; depth of lower deck below water line amidships at sides, 5½ ft.; depth of hold under lower deck, 21 ft.; extension of ram beyond forward perpendicular, 6 ft. 4 in.; distance of point of ram below water line, 8 ft. 6 in.

The armament consists of four 43 cm. (110 ton) B. L. R. guns supplied by Armstrongs. There are eight 15 cm. (6 in.) Armstrong breechloaders. Six of these are carried on the upper deck, two being respectively bow and stern chasers. There are six smaller quick-firing guns of 57 mm. calibre. There are machine guns comprising twenty-two Hotchkiss and quick firing guns for the boats and landing parties. There will also be a number of Maxim guns.

There are four torpedo ports arranged on the broadside, two ahead and two astern.

The barbettes are placed *en echelon*, and each one carries two of the monster 100-ton guns. They are contained in an armored casemate, which is supported by the unarmored structure of the ship. The space thus enclosed is entered from below through an armored shaft, which leads below water to the space between the forward and after sets of engines, and serves as an ammunition shaft. The bases of the chimneys in each group are also protected by armored belts. The plated deck which completes the armored protection extends from stem to stern, the armor being of steel and 3 in. thick. The body plan of the ship shows this deck in a uniform curve extending from side to side. Where it springs from the skin of the vessel it is about 5 ft. 6 in. below water-line, and at its highest part it is about 1 foot 6 in. below the level of the water in the design, and probably somewhat more in the completed ship, which has gained weight in building. In the succeeding ships, *Re Umberto*, *Sicilia* and *Sardegna*, the crown of the deck has been raised considerably above the water level. Steel is largely used in her construction. The bottom is sheathed with wood, there being 3 ft. 3 in. between the two skins.

There are two longitudinal water-tight bulkheads, extending fore and aft for 254 ft. Altogether the hull is divided into 53 vertical divisions, these being split up again horizontally by the four decks. Cork

stuffing is extensively used in the side compartments. Six feet above the water-line is a deck of ordinary plating covered with wood; and above this is the battery deck, having a height of 14 ft. above the water-line. Again, 7 ft. 9 in. above this is the upper deck, which supports the casemate containing the big guns mounted *en barbette*. As *Engineering* says: "The great height at which the *Italia* carries her guns is a very strong point in favor of her design, such an element being to a warship of the present day, when armored decks form so important an element of defence, very much what length of reach is to a boxer. High speed is another, and perhaps the most important advantage that was aimed at is a counterbalancing advantage in dispensing with side armor. The under-water shape of the *Italia* is very beautiful, and in looking at her model one is forcibly reminded of a remark of our present Director of Naval Construction, Mr. W. H. White, that however unsightly modern warships are to view afloat, some of the most beautiful forms ever produced by the naval architect were hidden from sight below the water-line of the ungainly superstructures. It was hoped that the *Italia* would steam 18 knots, and this was all but got on her trial, the speed we believe that was registered being as stated 17.8 knots. The power developed by the engines was considerably short of the contract. It was expected to get 18,000 indicated h. p.

"The two sets of engines for driving each of the *Italia*'s twin screws have each three cylinders of equal size arranged in line on the shafting. At full speed they all take steam direct from the boiler, but in ordinary working the foremost cylinder of each set alone takes steam from the boiler, and exhausts into the other two cylinders. There are thus six cylinders to each propeller. The engines are placed amidships, the boilers being placed fourteen before and twelve abaft them. The shafting runs under the after-boilers. It is this unusual arrangement of the boilers which gives the vessel the somewhat peculiar appearance due to the position of the six chimneys, which it will be seen by our engraving."

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mrs. GRANT, widow of General U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, is visiting in Florida.

LIEUTENANT G. ANDREWS, U. S. A., recorder of the Board on Tactics, is located 1016 15th st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT JAMES H. FRIER, 17th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Bridger, Wyo., early in the week on a month's visit East.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Governor's Island early in the week from a trip to Washington.

UNDER recent promotion Lieut. J. H. Beacom, 3d U. S. Infantry, changes base from Fort Shaw to Fort Missoula, Montana.

CAPTAIN A. E. MILTIMORE, U. S. A., depot quartermaster at Tucson, has returned there from a pleasant visit to Los Angeles.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Governor's Island early in the week from a short visit to Meadville, Pa.

CAPTAIN P. H. RAY, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha, Neb., from his sad trip to Alexandria, Va., with the remains of his deceased wife.

MAJOR JOSEPH B. CAMPBELL, captain, 4th U. S. Artillery, after nearly a decade of duty as instructor at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, will shortly leave there to take command of the post of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Major Campbell's long experience and study in the Department of Artillery enabled him to keep abreast of the progress of artillery science and rendered his services especially valuable to the officers under instruction.

JUDGE ADVOCATE J. W. CLOUS, U. S. A., of Washington, visited friends in Chicago and St. Paul this week while on a short trip to the West.

LIEUTENANT E. A. EDWARDS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Edwards, visiting last week in Washington, were expected to return to Galesburg, Ill., this week.

CAPTAIN J. O. SKINNER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Ontario, N. Y., early in the week from a short visit to Cambridge, Md., and to New York City.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, the present commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., will shortly go to Fort Monroe for duty as instructor at the Artillery School.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN reached his fifty-seventh birthday on Tuesday of this week, March 6, an event which was by no means forgotten by his numerous friends.

CAPTAIN W. R. MAIZE, 20th U. S. Infantry, who has been spending part of the winter in New York City on sick leave, will appear before the Retiring Board in New York City next week.

COLONEL GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. A., who has been residing at New York City is now at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, where he will remain until April 1, when he will return to Fort Snelling, Minn.

LORD STANLEY, the new Governor General of Canada, has appointed Capt. Colville, of the Grenadier Guards, his military secretary, and Lieut. McMahon and Lieut. Stanley, his eldest son, aides-de-camp.

COLONEL E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. of Texas, and family, will sail from New York for Europe about April 1, on the Inman steamer *City of Berlin*. They will be absent about six months.

GENERAL BRAGG, our new Minister to Mexico, has entered upon his duties and was formally received March 3 by President Diaz and his Cabinet. Gen. Bragg on the occasion was, as a press despatch says: "attired in the full uniform of a Brigadier-General of the United States Army."

It is expected that the next addition to those covered by the civil service rules will be the clerks at Quartermasters' depots of the Army in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. The Secretary of War has recommended that the Quartermasters' clerks about 60 in number, be hereafter appointed from civil service certificates.

MAJOR J. O. DEWEY, Paymaster, U. S. A., who was retired for age, on Friday, March 9, was appointed additional paymaster May 28, 1864, was mustered out in December, 1865, and appointed paymaster in the regular establishment January 17, 1867. He has an excellent record of service, and has always been held in high esteem as a faithful and industrious officer.

THE case of Cadet C. W. Davis, of the Fourth Class, U. S. Military Academy, and Lieut. Kirby, U. S. Army, at West Point, creates talk and comment. From all accounts it appears that while the cadets were at dinner one day Davis threw a hot baked potato at the Lieutenant, who was stationed in the hall on duty. The potato broke on striking the officer's face.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD ROHDE, said to be an officer of the German Army, committed suicide at Milwaukee, Wis., a few days ago. A despatch says: "Two years ago Miss Antoinette Hansen, the daughter of Guido Hansen, met Lieut. Rohde while visiting abroad, and his visit to Milwaukee was to meet the family and ask the parents for the hand of their daughter in marriage. He was accepted and their engagement had been announced. He was to have returned to Germany in two weeks to resume his military duties there. The body is being embalmed and will probably be shipped to Germany."







he returned home and for some time past has been undergoing treatment for wounds and disability incurred during the War, at the Soldiers' Home in Togus. Col. Reed was a fine, dashing looking soldier, a genial companion and a sincere friend. Many of his old comrades of the 5th will mourn his loss. The remains have been interred in the family plot at Newburg, N. Y.

**COLONEL PAUL LACY GODDARD**, who died last week in Philadelphia, was the son of Dr. Paul Beck Goddard, a prominent physician, and was the great grandson of Brig.-Gen. John Lacy, a revolutionary officer. Col. Goddard was one of Judge Kelsey's West Point appointments, and being excluded from lack of a vacancy, he entered the Army and served with distinguished success throughout the rebellion.

**CHRISTOPHER GUSTAVUS MEMMINGER**, a member of the first Confederate Congress from South Carolina, and Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, died March 7 at Charleston, S. C. He was twice married—in 1832 to Miss Mary Wilkinson, daughter of Dr. Wilds Wilkinson and brother of Commo. Wilkinson; and, second, March 27, 1878, to Miss Sarah A. Wilkinson, sister of his first wife.

On Feb. 14 Engineer Domingo G. Cartaya, who with J. Francis Le Barron and 16 others formed the surveying and engineering corps under Civil Engineer Peary, U. S. N., committed suicide in Greytown recently while laboring under acute mental depression, the result of Chagres fever.

**THE HON. JOHN H. GEORGE**, father of Lieut. Chas. P. Dodge, 16th U. S. Inf., died at Concord, N. H., Feb. 6. He was a prominent lawyer, a thorough gentleman, and one of the best-known men in New England.

**MRS. NANNIE G. ROSS**, wife of Lieut. Worth G. Ross, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, died at Washington March 5. The remains were taken to New Bedford, Mass., for interment.

**SIR ASTLEY COOPER KEY**, G. C. B., F. R. S., a distinguished Admiral of the British Navy, on the retired list, died a few days ago in London.

#### COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the matter of the mileage pay of Major John Billings, RICHARDSON, Ch., J., delivered the opinion of the court: "This case is before the court upon transmission by the Secretary of War, as specified in his letter of transmittal 'for its action under section 1063, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or under such other statute as the court may deem applicable.'"

There are three acts of Congress by virtue of which the heads of Departments may transmit cases to this court, and they differ materially from each other. The first question, then, to be determined is, under which act the case is to be proceeded with. They are as follows:

Revised Statutes, Sec. 1058. [See Rev. Stat.] "Bowman Act, of March 3, 1883, ch. 116, 23 Stat. L., 505, Sec. 2. That when a claim or matter is pending in any of the Executive Departments which may involve controverted questions of fact or law, the head of such Department may transmit the same, with the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto, to said court, and the same shall be there proceeded in under such rules as the court may adopt."

"When the facts and conclusions of law shall have been found, the court shall not enter judgment thereon, but shall report its findings and opinions to the Department by which it was transmitted for its guidance and action."

"Act of March 3, 1867, ch. 359, 24 Stat. L., 505, Sec. 12. That when any claim or matter may be pending in any of the Executive Departments which involves controverted questions of fact or law, the head of such Department, with the consent of the claimant, may transmit the same, with the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto, to said Court of Claims, and the same shall be there proceeded in under such rules as the court may adopt. When the facts and conclusions of law shall have been found, the court shall report its findings to the Department by which it was transmitted."

It will be seen that section 1063 of the Revised Statutes, in connection with sections 1058 and 1059, which it is not necessary to repeat here, embraces only cases in which there is a claim for money such as the court may take jurisdiction on the voluntary petition of the claimant, and in which a judgment may be entered against the United States.

The controversy disclosed between Major Billings and the officers of the Treasury Department, as shown by the findings, involves the right of that officer to mileage while traveling in Europe under orders from the War Department as a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881 and 1884.

As the expenses have actually been paid to him and the 2d Comptroller is only seeking through the intervention of the Secretary of War to recoup the amount from the future salary which may become due him as an officer of the Army, it is clear that he could not be a claimant for judgment against the United States in the matter either by voluntary petition or under the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 1063, and that there is no claim which could be transmitted under that section.

Under section 13 of the act of March 3, 1867, claims or matters can be transmitted only with the consent of the claimant, and when so transmitted this court finds the facts and its conclusions of law and reports the same to the Department by which they were transmitted, and there is no direction in the act as to the force and effect of such report when it reaches the Department. The present case does not come under that act, because it does not appear that it was transmitted with the consent of the claimant.

Section 2 of the act of March 3, 1883, commonly called the Bowman act, differs from section 13 of the act of 1867, in that it does not require the consent of the claimant to the transmission; that the head of a Department may exercise the power therein conferred of his own motion; and that the report when made to the Department is for its guidance and action.

Because, therefore, the Secretary of War elected to transmit the matter in this court of his own motion, without reference to the consent of any claimant, we take jurisdiction under the Bowman act, and shall proceed as therein required.

What, then, are the controverted questions of fact or law involved in the matter pending in the War Department which is thus transmitted?

The 2d Comptroller reported to the Paymaster-General that Major Billings was "in arrears to the United States in the sum of \$4,168.16 on account of erroneously paid mileage from Washington, D. C., to sundry places in Europe and return (two trips in 1881 and one in 1884) by Major Smith, on voucher paid Dec. 16, 1881, and by Major J. R. Moehon voucher paid Oct. 3, 1884."

The Paymaster-General notified said Billings of the fact, and the latter officer appealed to the Secretary of War under the following paragraphs of the Army Regulations (A. D. 1361): [1 2445.]

Whether or not the Secretary of War should order the Paymaster-General to give notice under these regulations of the stoppage of Major Billings' pay until the overpayments alleged by the 2d Comptroller shall be satisfied is a matter wholly within the discretion of the Secretary. The regulations do not require such notice except upon the decision and order of the Secretary of War, who, it would seem, is expected to investigate the matter and do what he deems best for the service. Nor does section 336 of the Rev. Stat.

to which reference has been made by counsel, impose any such obligation upon him, but does provide a different course of procedure in cases where officers are in arrears to the United States. In matters of discretion this court expresses no opinion.

Involved, however, in this case, in the matter calling for the exercise of his discretion and decision, the Secretary has controverted questions of law arising upon the rulings of the 2d Comptroller as to which he seeks the conclusions and opinion of this court before acting himself, and to those he is entitled by law under the Bowman act. These rulings are as follows:

"First. The War Department had no authority to send a delegate to the International Medical Congress at London at the Government expense. Congress could alone determine the propriety of such a representation. It was in no proper sense a military service, or a service which the military establishment was required to render."

"Second. The International Congress which Surgeon Billings was directed to attend did not meet until August, 1881, and he was not authorized by the order to leave Washington two months in advance and spend the intervening time in travel elsewhere."

"Third. An order to travel must specifically designate the places to which, and the points or points to which, the travel is to be performed. It can not be left to the officer who makes the trip to determine its extent or the places to be visited. The commanding officer must decide upon the necessity of the travel and fix the limits in the order."

In our opinion the Comptroller erred in each one of these rulings.

By section 2 of article 2 of the Constitution the President is made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy of the United States.

Section 216 of the Revised Statutes provides that: "Sec. 216. The Secretary of War shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined or intrusted to him by the President relative to military commissions, the military forces, the warlike stores of the United States, or of other matters respecting military affairs; and he shall conduct the business of the Department in such manner as the President shall direct."

The orders of the Secretary of War, and other officers subordinate to him, acting by his authority, in the business of the Department, are presumed to have been issued in the manner directed by the President, except when subject to special regulations of statute law, or where duties of a personal or judicial character are entrusted to the President, as in the approval or disapproval of the findings of a court-martial, as held in Runyon's Case (122 U. S. 846). It has been so decided in several adjudicated cases (Wilcox v. Jackson, 13 Pet. 406; United States v. Eliason, 10 Pet. 201; The Confiscation Cases, 20 Wall. 109. See also Pariah's Case, 100 U. S. 8, 600; McCullum's Case, 17 C. Cls., 101).

The act of July 24, 1876, chapter 224, section 2 (Supplement to R. S., 222), provides that:

"When any officer [of the Army] travels under orders and is not furnished transportation by the Quartermaster's Department, or on a conveyance belonging to or chartered by the United States, or on any railroad on which the troops and supplies of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed 5 cents a mile, and no more, for each mile actually travelled under such order, distances to be calculated by the shortest usual travelled route."

The President himself, or through the War Department, may direct the movements of all officers of the Army, and to whatever place, and on whatever business, connected with the Military Service he may order them to proceed they are bound to obey, at least when such order is not forbidden by law; and in such case the officer is, under the statutes, entitled to mileage. The Medical Department of the Army is an important branch of the Service, and its officers are as much subject to the orders of the President as are any other officers of the Army. The business on which Major Billings was ordered to travel was connected with the Department to which he belonged, and the President deemed it for the interest of that Service that he should perform the prescribed duty.

In the general conduct of the business of the Government much is left to the discretion and judgment of the President and the heads of the Executive Departments. In United States v. Macdonald (7 Pet., 1, 14, 15), Mr. Justice McLean, delivering the unanimous opinion of the court, said:

"A practical knowledge of the action of any one of the great departments of the Government must convince every person that the head of a department, in the distribution of its duties and responsibilities, is often compelled to exercise his discretion as to the limits of the exercise of his powers by the law; but it does not follow that he must know a statutory provision for everything he does. No Government can be administered on such principles. To attempt to regulate by law the minute movements of every part of the complicated machinery of Government, would evince a most unpardonable ignorance on the subject. Whilst the great outlines of its movements may be marked out, and limitations imposed on the exercise of its powers, there are numerous things which must be done that can neither be anticipated nor defined, and which are essential to the proper action of the Government."

It would be a novel principle to refuse payment to the subordinate of a department because their chief, under whose direction they had faithfully served the public, had mistaken his own powers and had given an erroneous construction of the law."

In *Deputy v. Dancy* (1 Curtis, Circuit C. R. 306, 309) Mr. Justice Curtis thus referred to the duty of a military officer to obey orders:

"If he receives an order from his superior which, from its nature, is within the scope of his lawful authority, and nothing appears to show that that authority is not lawfully exerted in the particular case, he is bound to obey it; and if it turns out that his superior has secretly abused or exceeded his power, the superior, who is thus guilty, must answer for it, and not the inferior, who reasonably supposes he was doing only his duty."

In 1851 the Secretary of War had decided that certain officers of the Army had command according to their brevet rank, and the Comptroller had refused to allow them pay accordingly. The Attorney-General (Mr. Crittenden) was asked by the Secretary of War: "Whose decision is to govern in this matter, that of the head of this Department or that of the Comptroller?" Mr. Crittenden, in his reply, said: "Whatever may be the legal prerogatives of brevet commanders, their existence is to be presumed from order or decision of the Secretary of War assigning or determining those commands."

That being a legal presumption, is conclusive, and the fact must be regarded by the Auditor and Comptroller as established by and according to your decision and orders. Acts done within the peculiar and legitimate sphere of your official duty are to be taken and understood as rightly done, and to preclude all collateral inquiry by accounting officers." (5 Opin. Atty. Gen. 308, 309. See also Hartson's Case, 21 C. Cls. R., 483.)

It is not for the accounting officers to inquire into the reasons, nor to take exceptions to the expediency and wisdom of the orders of the President or the Department, when issued within the general scope of their authority.

It was said by the Supreme Court in *United States v. Jones* (18 Howard, 90):

"The accounting officers of the Treasury have not the burden of responsibility cast upon them of revising the judgments, correcting the supposed mistakes, or annulling the orders of the heads of Departments."

This paragraph was cited with approval by the Supreme Court in the recent case of *United States v. Johnston* (124 U. S. 236, 237).

If there were any doubt of the authority of the War Department to order Maj. Billings to travel abroad on the public business intrusted to him, the long continued practice of sending officers abroad on like business, and of paying their mileage from the Treasury through the accounting officers without objection, as shown in *Findling v. United States*, would be strong reason for upholding the legality of such orders. But we do not think the question admits of doubt. The orders were legal and cannot be controverted by any other executive branch of the Government. (Brown's Case, 18 C. C.

R. 544, affirmed on appeal, 319 U. S. R. 553; Hahn's Case, 14 C. Cls. R. 308, affirmed on appeal, 107, U. S. R. 402; Stuart vs. Laird, 1 Cranch, 290.

It is suggested that by section 191 of the Revised Statutes, reproduced from the act of March 30, 1868, the Secretary of War is concluded by the decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

This section relates only to matters of accounting in the Treasury Department, and of ascertaining the balance in each particular account which shall be drawn from the Treasury upon a warrant signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the 1st Comptroller (R. S. Sec. 246), or upon requisition from the heads of other Departments (R. S. Sec. 257a).

In the interpretation of a statute the circumstances which led to its enactment and the mischief to be remedied, when they can reasonably be presumed, may be taken into consideration.

Before the enactment of the provisions of that section, it had been the practice of the President and the heads of Departments to interfere and give directions to the accounting officers in the matter of settling accounts, and to change or attempt to change the balances stated by them either by striking out items allowed or by allowing items rejected. The accounting officers resisted the practice, and the controversy, in different forms, was several times referred to the Attorney General, who advised that the President was without such authority, but that the heads of Departments, especially the Secretary of the Treasury, did have the power from the nature and general duties of their offices. (1 Opin. Atty. Gen., 624, 674, 706; 2 Ib., 303, 632; 5 Ib., 57, 630.)

The act was passed apparently to settle conclusively that long standing controversy between executive officers and to prevent the interference of others in the settlement of accounts by the accounting officers. (McKee's Case, 13 C. Cls. R. 554.) It makes conclusive upon the executive branch of the Government only the "balances" stated by the latter officers and their "decision thereon," for the purpose of determining for what amounts, if any, warrants may be drawn on the Treasury.

The last part of the section shows that the conclusiveness is confined to the matter of drawing warrants or requisitions for such balances. (Longwell's Case, 17 C. Cls. R. 291.) It does not make such decisions conclusive upon the head of a Department in the exercise of his discretion as to orders to be issued to his subordinates in such connections as the one now under consideration.

It may be noted that the word requisition is implied in the section after the word warrant, for it is only the Secretary of Treasury who draws warrants on the Treasury, the other heads of Departments make requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who, in connection with the Comptrollers, draws the warrants. (R. S. Secs. 248, 260, 267b.)

In the present case the matter pending before the Secretary of War does not relate to the drawing of a requisition by him nor the changing of any balance stated by the accounting officers. Whatever decision he may reach will not interfere with the action of those officers, who may proceed as provided in Sec. 259, par. 4, and Sec. 1,756 of the Revised Statutes.

The clerk will transmit a copy of the foregoing findings of fact, conclusions of law, and opinion to the Secretary of War for his guidance and action.

#### CAPTAIN ALFRED HEDBERG.

The bill for the relief of Alfred Hedberg (H. R. 8435) as reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs, Feb. 14, reads as follows. The words in brackets have been omitted from the bill as originally introduced and those in italics added. The bill before the Senate Military Committee (S. 1371) is the original bill.

"That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Alfred Hedberg [late a captain in the 15th Inf.] a captain of infantry in the Army of the United States, with his former rank [and date of commission]; and that he, the said Alfred Hedberg, shall be assigned to the first vacancy of his grade occurring [in the infantry arm of the service] in the 15th Infantry United States Army."

The House Military Committee of the Forty-eighth and the Forty-ninth Congresses, also the two Military Committees of the Forty-ninth Congress, reported this bill favorably, and the last named Congress, with but few negative votes in the Senate and a unanimous vote in the House passed the bill; but having passed at a late hour before adjournment, it is presumed that it failed to reach the President in time for his consideration, and with other bills, which for the same reason did not receive the President's approval, it was not acted upon by the Executive.

The conclusions upon which this favorable action was taken are thus stated: "Considering all the circumstances, your committee are satisfied that great wrong has been done a meritorious soldier, through a superior officer of harsh character, Col. Thomas C. Devin, assisted by subordinates who have since been dishonorably cashiered from the Service, and who have gone down into degradation, while this man has risen superior to his misfortune. Your committee, therefore, believing this to be a case of great hardship and deserving of special consideration, are of the opinion that only a full restoration to all the rights, honors, and rank of which Capt. Hedberg had been unjustly deprived will do justice to the case."

"Capt. Hedberg, from his training abroad, was a strict disciplinarian, and Col. Devin, of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, listening to the tale of some recruits, had charged him with cruelty. Capt. Hedberg appealed to their mutual superiors, and to the mortification of the colonel, Capt. Hedberg was sustained. Col. Devin was of an unforgiving disposition and never forgave this humiliation, but pursued Hedberg with unrelenting severity."

#### OUR BIG GUN ABOUT FINISHED.

A PITTSBURGH despatch says: "The steel cast gun was taken from the annealing furnace at the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company's works on Monday morning and found to be perfect. The finishing touches will now be put on and the gun shipped to Washington for the final tests on March 20. Superintendent Hamsworth stated that if the gun is a success he will offer to make a steel gun in one casting for the Government the same size and of a better quality than the great English 11-ton built-up gun for \$175,000. The cost of the English gun was \$225,000."

THERE is good reason for believing that the long-delayed decision in the case of Pay Inspector Stevenson, Lieut. Fisher, U. S. M. C., and Asst. Paymaster Doyle will soon be rendered, the visit of Mr. Whitney to New York on Wednesday last having, it is understood, alone delayed the settlement of these cases the present week.

THE retirement of Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome promotes Major Charles Heywood to colonel; Capt. McLane Tilton, major; 1st Lieut. E. H. Coston, captain; and 2d Lieut. Francis F. Sutton, 1st lieutenant.



## TROUBLES AT FORT DU CHESNE.

The difficulties at Fort Du Chesne seem to be approaching a head; and now that the courts-martial in the cases of Capt. J. A. Olmsted and Lieut. M. D. Parker, 9th U. S. Cavalry, have reached a conclusion, some of the daily papers are occupying a space discussing the merits of their respective cases. We have had several communications concerning the troubles, but have thought it best to refrain alluding to them until the courts had reached their determination. With reference to the matters at Fort Du Chesne the New York World says:

"It is brought home to the United States military authorities that the 9th Cavalry is pretty well torn up by a spirit which is entirely foreign to anything like discipline and order. There have been several courts-martial, but they have only resulted in widening the breach until it is now the conviction of those high in authority that nothing short of a general transfer, and particularly to posts of active duty, will bring matters back to a decent standard."

"The official war goes back to last fall, when Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, of Troop E, was charged with keeping the company of a bad woman, and 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, of the same troop, was charged with appearing one morning at roll-call without his regulation overcoat, but with an ordinary civilian coat on which brass buttons had been affixed. There were elaborate trials, and the gossip of the post and of Salt Lake City had abundance to talk of. They discussed both charges at length. Capt. Olmsted was acquitted, but on the coat case, although it was shown that Lieut. Parker's coat was in the company tailor's hands for repairs, and that he had the consent of his commanding officer to appear in the nondescript garment, he was brought in as 'guilty without criminal intent.' This conclusion was rejected by the Dept. Judge Advocate and a sentence to wear citizen's clothes for 30 days was imposed upon Lieut. Parker. There was a long train of supplementary wrangles over the decisions. The 'bad woman' of the case was the wife of Trumpeter Hawkins, and she was ordered from the post by Maj. Randlett. Her husband appealed from this to the Department, only to get a rejection of the appeal and an order directing the removal of all objectionable characters from the reservation. This order was served upon Capt. Olmsted and one other troop commander. Capt. Olmsted acknowledged the receipt of the order and incidentally mentioned that the conduct of the woman with men of his troop and a 'certain officer' had been indeed scandalous. The Major asked who the 'certain officer' was and the Captain, in a long correspondence, refused to state."

"The Major took evidence and counsel of other officers, and they had heard of no such scandal. The Major demanded the name of the 'certain officer,' and it was at last given as 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, of Troop B. Then started in another long series of charges pro and con, and at Fort Douglas the trial has been going on for a long time, with the exposure of a vast amount of dirty linen. Capt. Olmsted was charged with malfeasance Lieut. Burnett, and he in turn held that he could not be held accountable for what was in the privileged communications written in reply to the demands of his superior. Then came on evidence as to his malice, and one set of officers swore they had never heard any scandal, and another set swore directly the reverse, that they had heard the scandal but had treated it of no consequence, because they looked upon such conduct as not exceptional in the case of Lieut. Burnett. Speeches several days long each were made in summing up for the prosecution and defence, and the findings of the court have gone forward to the headquarters of the Department of the Platte, and will probably travel, wound up in further red tape, to the headquarters of the Division of the Missouri at Chicago, and so on to Washington."

"Lieut. Parker, who is well known in this city as a 7th Regiment veteran before securing a Regular Army commission in November, 1884, has his second experience as defendant in a Court-martial along with Capt. Olmsted. He was charged with tampering with the little cripple who acted as company tailor until that fraction of humanity got confused in his dates and swore that he had the historic overcoat for repairs on a certain date, when in fact he was in Salt Lake City on that date. The defence was that the tailor had made a mistake, and the tailor thought so, too, the more he thought over it. Then, further, Lieut. Parker was charged with writing a letter in which he spoke of Major Randlett as insane. The newspaper that published the letter asserted that it did not come from Lieut. Parker, and then the accused went on to prove from the reports of Surgeon Benham that the Major was a sufferer from acute mania on a certain date in November, the doctor saying: 'I found Major Randlett raving maniac.' The Major promptly took the stand and testified that he was in liquor at the time, but this had occurred but once before and would never occur again, and submitted a temperance pledge as an exhibit and documentary substantiation. Every officer on the post or who had visited it seemed to be dragged in either as a witness at first hand or as parties to some conversation upon some features of the much-muddled case."

## CHEYENNE'S WELCOME TO GEN. MIZNER.

The Leader says: "Washington's birthday was chosen as the occasion on which to tender General Henry R. Mizner, colonel, 17th U. S. Infantry, the new commandant at Fort Russell, a public reception. The event was one in which the officers of the fort and the citizens of Cheyenne could enter heartily, for while Gen. Mizner is admired for strict discipline and justice on the one side, he is esteemed for his gentlemanly and friendly qualities on the other."

"The guests were received in the ball room by Gen. Mizner, who was assisted by Mrs. Capt. Bennett, Mrs. Capt. Van Horn and Mrs. Capt. Rogers. At midnight supper was served and after the meal had been thoroughly discussed Lieut. Burns, who gracefully officiated as toast master, announced the toast of the evening, 'Gen. Mizner.' Gov. Moonlight responded to this toast, and the sentiments which he expressed aroused great applause. Gen. Mizner responded in a brief speech in which he spoke of the interest he naturally felt in Cheyenne, and expressed a hope that the feeling between citi-

zens and civilians which was already cordial would be intensified. On his part nothing would be left undone to encourage and stimulate this feeling."

(From the Chicago Times.)

## COURTS ORGANIZED TO CONVICT.

SINCE the time Joseph Holt was judge advocate general of the Army judge advocates have degenerated, or at least been transformed into prosecuting officers, whereas they are in theory officers of the court whose duty is to protect the defendant as much as to support the accusations. Owing to this change it has become usual to allow an accused officer to have counsel, but the judge advocate or prosecuting officer is a member of the court, and is permitted to be with the court when it retires for consultation and decision, while the civilian counsel for the accused is of course shut out. This has led to some recent attempts to change the law so that judge advocates shall be excluded from the deliberations of the court, but nothing in this direction has been accomplished. So many cases of unjust sentences have occurred that it seems as if there ought to be a court-martial of appeal. There is now a review of proceedings by the judge advocate general, and nominally by the President, but a review by the judge advocate general or the Secretary of War in his office in private with only the record of the court before him must in many cases be inadequate. The Senate Committee on Claims has just reported to the Senate that Major Bush was unjustly censured by the court of inquiry that investigated the theft of \$7,000 from him last summer. The House Military Committee has reported to the House that Lieut. Jouett was dismissed from the Army upon an unjust conviction by a court-martial. He was on duty in Texas, and in settling his accounts as quartermaster he gave his check for a small sum, \$50 or \$70. His check was not presented at the bank, which was three hundred miles from his station, for some three months, and in the meanwhile he had drawn down his account till it was \$12 short of enough to make his check to the Government good. As soon as he learned this he paid the \$12, but he was convicted by court-martial of embezzlement and dismissed. Capt. Hedberg was in 1872 dismissed from the Army on charges supported by evidence that several congressional committees have. His principal accuser was a lieutenant who was cashiered for drunkenness and embezzlement on charges preferred by Capt. Hedberg. The Military Committee of the House in the 48th Congress and of the Senate and House of the 49th Congress reported bills restoring him to the Army. Just before the end of the 49th Congress the bill for his relief was passed, but the bill reached the President too late for examination and failed for want of his approval. The House Military Committee of the 50th Congress has reported favorably on the bill to restore him to the Army. Capt. Hedberg was an officer in the Swedish Army who came to this country in 1853 to serve in the Federal Army. Being unable to get a commission he enlisted and rose to be a captain, and till 1872 he had an admirable record. Three committees of the House and one of the Senate have denounced in severe language the travesty on justice by which he was forced out of the Army in disgrace."

## IN MEMORY OF LUNDY'S LANE.

In the Canadian Parliament on Wednesday a petition from the Lundy's Lane Historical Society was presented by Dr. Ferguson, Niagara Falls, asking for a grant of money toward the memorial fund. After reciting the circumstances of the engagement at Lundy's Lane, in which the British lost 870 killed and wounded, and the Americans 930 the petition proceeds: "It is 73 years since that memorable battle, July 25, 1814, and in all those years no care has been bestowed on the burial trenches to preserve them from destruction, and no public memorial to mark the place or to honor or perpetuate the memories of those regulars, Indian warriors and volunteers who fell there in defence of kindred and country and of this key to Western Ontario save the erection of a very few headstones by friends of individuals among the gallant dead." A substantial grant will be made.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NORFOLK NOTES.

NOW THAT the *Jamestown*, *Pensacola* and *Saratoga* have taken their departure from the Yard, the Yard has become decidedly dull, and the only object around which Naval interest can now centre is the *Galena*. Construction work on this vessel was completed some time ago, and now the Department of Steam Engineering has about concluded the repairs under its cognizance, so the ship will soon take her leave of the berth at the Yard where she has lain since leaving the drydock.

A paragraph in a late New York Service paper is to the effect that the *Galena* will go to Richmond, in deference to a request from Gov. Lee. It is quite probable that the present vessel will fare better than her illustrious namesake did in 1863, when a fatal defect was found to exist in the programme for a trip to Richmond, being no less than the guns at Howlett's and Drury's Bluff. After a brief stay at the Capital the *Galena* will probably report to Rear Admiral Lucie for duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Naval Hospital here contains an unusually large number of patients at the present time, but so far no very serious cases have developed. Norfolk is justly regarded as possessing the most salubrious climate for hospital purposes on the coast, and for winter treatment the Government has no equal under its authority.

The news brought from Washington by Commo. Brown, whose recent visit there on business connected with the Yard has been already chronicled, is, so far as known, of a most disheartening character. He was assured by the Secretary of the Navy that very little, if any, work could be sent to our Yard at the present time. Of course, when the Home Squadron returns from its winter cruise among the West Indies, the routine repairs required by the various ships will be parcelled out among the Navy-yards on the coast, when Norfolk will get its share.

Several months, however, must elapse before the

present state of stagnation will be removed. In the meantime the force in the several departments is undergoing the steady reduction made necessary by the completion of current work and the exhaustion of funds.

Civil Engr. Endicott, U. S. N., in charge of Government interests during the construction of the Simpson Dock here, will be assisted hereafter by Mr. C. A. Sedorstad, of Philadelphia, who lately arrived, and has been in daily consultation with the contractors and Mr. Endicott since reporting for duty.

Comdr. Cooper, U. S. N., is still absent in Florida for his health and has received a month's extension of the leave heretofore granted him.

## THE REMINGTON ARMORY SOLD AGAIN.

THE syndicate headed by Warner Miller and ex-Governor Squire raised \$300,000 cash with which to purchase and run the Remington Armory. To this was added the claims of various creditors, amounting to \$50,000, for the purchase of stock in a company to be formed by the syndicate. At the sale, March 7, the syndicate only bid up the price of the works to \$100,000, and allowed Hartley and Graham to make the purchase at just \$200,000—Hartley and Graham having written a letter to the syndicate agreeing substantially that if they should secure the works they would run them in good faith and not dismantle the works nor machinery except to substitute for it other improved machinery.

The price at the first sale having been only \$152,200, it will be seen that the creditors of Remington and Sons will receive about one-third more money than they would have done had the first sale been confirmed by the court.

## EXPENDITURES BY GENERAL HANCOCK.

In the House of Representatives March 5, Mr. Glover submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the House of Representatives with an account of expenditures made by the late Gen. W. S. Hancock, in the fall of 1881, under direction of the Secretary of War, in entertaining the French officers invited to assist at the centennial celebration of the surrender of the British Army at Yorktown to the combined forces of the United States and France, together with all papers and correspondence on file in the War Department touching the same; and that the Secretary of War be also requested to advise the House whether the said Hancock, or his estate, has been reimbursed for said disbursements.

## RETIREMENT OF CHAPLAINS.

We give here a list of chaplains with the date of their retirements for age:

PORT CHAPLAINS.	F-RT CHAPLAINS.
Daniel Kendig.....Nov. 10, 1888	R. McWatty.....Jan. 10, 1892
O. E. Herrick.....Apr. 25, 1890	Winfield Scott.....Feb. 21, 1891
J. A. M. La Tourne.....Apr. 20, 1891	Orville J. Noyes.....Apr. 20, 1891
.....Mar. 23, 1890	S. M. Merrill.....Oct. 23, 1890
G. W. Simpson.....June 29, 1892	John D. Parker.....Sept. 2, 1893
G. W. Dunbar.....Mar. 8, 1897	T. W. Barry.....Sept. 23, 1916
G. Robinson.....Mar. 19, 1905	John V. Lewis.....Feb. 17, 1900
J. W. Jackson.....Mar. 20, 1888	Wm. H. Scott.....Sept. 5, 1892
G. W. Collier.....Aug. 29, 1889	Jon. A. Potter.....Dec. 2, 1898
S. G. Dodd.....Mar. 24, 1890	R. C. Hammond.....Nov. 24, 1893
J. H. Macomber.....Feb. 13, 1900	Wm. H. Pearson.....Jan. 2, 1913
M. C. Blaine.....Nov. 23, 1910	John S. Seibold.....Sept. 15, 1902
David Wilson.....Mar. 30, 1890	W. F. Hubbard.....Dec. 19, 1909
Eli W. J. Lindesmith.....	Henry Swift.....Sept. 21, 1912
.....Sept. 7, 1891	W. K. Tully.....Nov. 9, 1915
J. B. McCleery.....July 13, 1902	

## REGIMENTAL CHAPLAINS.

George G. Mullins, 25th Inf.....April 1, 1905
Alfred Allenworth, 24th Inf.....April 7, 1905
F. H. Weaver, 10th Cav.....May 20, 1908
H. V. Plummer, 9th Cav.....July 31, 1909

There is at present no restriction as to age, but a bill has recently been introduced in Congress proposing to reorganize the corps of Army chaplains, and in that bill there is a restriction as to age. It is doubtful, however, whether it will become a law this session.

## REVENUE MARINE.

HOUSE BILL 1818, appropriating \$75,000 for the construction of a new revenue cutter to be stationed at Charleston, S. C., for service on the South Atlantic Coast, in the place of the now dilapidated *McCulloch*, was passed by the House March 5, without debate.

The following officers have been ordered to report at the Treasury Department on March 18 for examination for promotion: 2d Asst. Engrs. Henry C. Henshaw, C. F. Dyce, T. B. Brown, and F. E. Owen.

Cadet John E. Reinburg has been commissioned a 3d lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service from March 5.

## Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.  
 Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.  
 Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg., Savannah, Ga.  
 Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg., New Bedford, Mass.  
 Colfax, Capt. J. E. Moore, comdg., Wilmington, N. C.  
 Corwin, Capt. C. L. Hooper, Astoria, Oregon.  
 Crawford, Capt. L. M. Keene, comdg., Key West, Fla.  
 Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Conison, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg., New York.  
 Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg., Portland, Me.  
 Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg., Newport, R. I.  
 Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg., Galveston, Texas.  
 Discover, Engineer C. F. Dyce, Savannah, Ga.  
 Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg., Baltimore, Md.  
 Fessenden, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg., Detroit, Mich.  
 Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg., Mobile, Ala.  
 Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg., Boston, Mass.  
 Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg., New York.  
 Guthrie, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg., Baltimore, Md.  
 Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg., Norfolk, Va., temp.  
 Hamilton, Capt. J. A. Slamps, comdg., Boston, Mass.  
 Harlan, 2d Lt. T. W. Benham, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Hawley, 1st Lieut. W. A. Felling, Mobile, Ala.  
 Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg., Charleston, S. C.  
 McLane, out of commission.  
 Manhattan, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg., New York.  
 Fenwick, 2d Lieut. Jno. Morison, comdg., Galveston, Tex.  
 Fenwick, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg., Erie, Pa.  
 Report, out of commission.  
 Rush, Capt. L. G. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg., New Bern, N. C.  
 Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg., Sheldonsburgh, Miss.  
 P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
 Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.  
 Sanble, out of commission.  
 Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Mich.  
 Moriches, L. I.  
 Woodbury, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., Eastport, Me.  
 Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg., Fort Townsend, Washington.  
 Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg., New York.



## THE ARMY.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 5, 1888.

2d Lieut. Wm. L. Buck to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 4, 1888, vice Davies, deceased.  
2d Lieut. Alex. L. Dade, 13th Inf., to be 2d Lieut. 10th Cav., Feb. 27, 1888, with rank in Cav. arm from Dec. 28, 1887, vice Watson, promoted.  
Rev. John F. Dolphin, Minn., to be Post Chaplain, March 2, 1888, vice McAdam, retired.

MARCH 6, 1888.

Fourth Cavalry—2d Lieut. Harry C. Benson to be 1st Lieut., March 4, 1888, vice McDonald, resigned.  
Fifteenth Infantry—1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin to be Captain, Feb. 27, 1888, vice De Lany, deceased.  
2d Lieut. Will T. May to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 27, 1888, vice Chapin, promoted.  
Tenth Infantry—1st Lieut. Daniel F. Stiles to be Captain, March 6, 1888, vice Kelton, retired from active service.  
2d Lieut. Victor E. Stottler to be 1st Lieut., March 6, 1888, vice Stiles, promoted.  
Twenty-first Infantry—1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman to be Captain, March 6, 1888, vice Downey, retired from active service.  
2d Lieut. Edward H. Brooke to be 1st Lieut., March 6, 1888, vice Cornman, promoted.

G. O. 12, H. Q. A., March 5, 1888.

By direction of the Sec. of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Immediately upon receipt of this order at each military post the C. O. thereof will cause an inventory to be taken of all books which may have been heretofore received from the Adjutant General of the Army (exclusive of Registers, Tactics, etc.), and make a return thereof by title to the adjt. gen. of the department in which the post is located, and will hereafter make a similar return semi-annually of all books on hand. He will also cause a copy of this order to be posted in such books now on hand.

The receipt of all books will hereafter be promptly acknowledged to the Adjutant General of the Army, and taken up and accounted for on the return above referred to.

Assistant adjutants general of departments will annually make a consolidated return of the books on hand at each military post, together with those in the hands of the various staff departments at department headquarters, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

When any post is abandoned or discontinued, the commanding general of the department will give the necessary orders for the disposition of such books with a view to their preservation for use elsewhere.

Officers of the Inspector General's Department will, at the annual inspection of each post, verify the books on hand with the return, condemn and destroy such as may be found unserviceable, and report action in their report of the inspection of the post.

The necessary blank forms for return of books will be supplied by the Adjutant General of the Army.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 13, H. Q. A., March 6, 1888.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published for the information of all concerned in connection with par. 1456 of the Regulations upon this subject:

An officer who requests authority to advertise in a newspaper not on the official list of the War Department must submit with his request a schedule of the advertising rates of such newspaper.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-General.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Feb. 21, 1888.

The target practice season at posts for 1888, is announced as follows:

Boise Barracks and Fort Klamath, June and July.  
Fort Sherman, Spokane, and Townsend, May and June.  
Vancouver Barracks, April 15 to June 14.  
Fort Walla Walla, April and May.

The following months are designated for pistol practice at cavalry posts:

Boise Barracks and Fort Sherman, Spokane and Walla Walla, September and October.

G. O. 7, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, March 5, 1888.

The target practice season for the current year at Fort Myer, Va., will be August and September, and G. O. 5, c. s., from these headquarters, is amended accordingly.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
WILLIAM D. WHIFFLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. A. E. Millmore, A. Q. M., will proceed to Los Angeles, for consultation with the chief quartermaster, Dept. Arizona (S. O., Feb. 23, D. Arizona).  
Capt. John F. Weston, Chief C. of S., Dept. Ariz., will proceed to San Francisco, on public business, on completion of which he will return to Los Angeles (S. O. 7, Feb. 23, Div. Pacific).

## Pay Department.

Payments, due Feb. 23, will be made as follows: Major James P. Canby, Paymr., Fort Townsend and Boise Barracks. Major John B. Kefer, Paymr., Forts Walla Walla, Spokane and Sherman. Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks and Fort Klamath (S. O. 17, Feb. 20, D. Columbia).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Col. Daniel McClure, Chief Paymr., New York City. During his absence the duties of his office will be performed by Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr. (S. O. 46, March 5, Div. Atlantic).

The troops will be paid, on muster of Feb. 29, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison, and at the Ordnance Depot, Fort Leavenworth, Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, I. T., Major C. I. Wilson, Paymr.; Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Major C. H. Whipple, Paymr. Forts Supply, I. T.; Elkhart, Tex.; Lyon, Crawford, Lewis and Post near Denver, Col., Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. (S. O. 21, Feb. 23, Dept. Mo.).

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., Chicago, will proceed to and pay the troops at Camp at Highwood (S. O. 23, Feb. 23, Dept. Mo.).

Major J. W. Wham, Paymr., will report at Dept. H. Q., Los Angeles, to make payments to officers and men at this station, on muster of Feb. 29 (S. O. 23, Feb. 27, D. Ariz.).

## Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Paul Shillock, asst. surg. (recently appointed), will report to the C. O., Fort Assiniboine, for duty (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.).

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Walter W. R. Fisher, asst. surg., is extended one month (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. A. Melville Tully is assigned to duty at Chicago, as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits (S. O. 20, March 1, Div. Mo.).

S. O. 14, relative to station of A. A. Surg. Solon B. Stone is revoked (S. O. 17, Feb. 23, D. Dakota).

The C. O., Fort Reno, will grant a furlough for six months, to take effect April 10, to Hospital Steward Robert F. Roche (S. O. 22, Feb. 27, Dept. Mo.).

The following named acting Hospital Stewards, who completed one year's service in their present grade, have successfully passed the examination for the position of steward, and have been recommended for appointment. The names are given in order of merit: Joseph M. Stanley, post near Denver, Colo.; Charles A. Wheeler, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Hans Schroeder, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Henry Muller, Fort Du Chene, Utah; Isaac C. Clarke, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Heinrich Vonnemann, Camp Sheridan, Wyo., and John Moser, Fort Crawford, Colo.

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Smith S. Leach, C. E., is relieved from his present duties in connection with the improvement of the Mississippi River and as secretary and disbursing officer of the Mississippi River Commission, and will take station at Washington, D. C., reporting in person to Major Charles W. Raymond, C. E., engineer commissioner of the Dist. of Columbia, for duty under his immediate orders, to relieve Captain Eugene Griffin, C. E. Capt. Griffin, upon arrival of Capt. Leach, will report to the Chief of Engineers (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frederick A. Mahan, C. E. (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Boston to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on public business, in connection with the manufacture of cannon (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.).

Andrew H. Russell, O. D., will proceed to the powder mills of E. I. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting powder manufactured for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.).

Ordnance Sergt. Francis W. R. Stearns, U. S. A., recently tried at Fort Concho, Texas, for absence without leave, disobedience of orders and drunkenness, has been sentenced to confinement to the limits of his post for one year, and to a forfeiture of \$163. We regret to see a position of such trust and responsibility thus lowered.

## Signal Corps.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to New York City on public business (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, Sig. Corps, will inspect Signal Service property at Titusville, Fla., for which Capt. Francis B. Jones, Asst. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, Signal Corps, will proceed from Titusville to Jupiter, Fla., on official business (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, will proceed to New York City on public business (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. Maurice Cornell will be relieved from duty at San Francisco, and will proceed to Sacramento and assume charge of that station during the temporary absence of Sergt. James A. Barwick (S. O. 17, March 3, Sig. Office).

1st Class Private Henry W. Ford, St. Paul, will be discharged the service of the United States (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.).

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B. D. E. G. and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Magdonia, Mont.; J, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Major Thomas McGregor is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty with the battalion of his regiment (S. O. 8, Feb. 27, Div. P.).

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, F, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Pvt. Francis A. Scholl, Troop I, Fort Brown, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, D. Ariz.).  
In Regimental Orders 10, Feb. 25, Fort Huachuca, Col. Chas. E. Compton assumes command of the 4th Cavalry.

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James E. Wade.

Hdqrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., C, D, G, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keoch, Mont.

1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sicket, Jr., A. C. S. Fort Yates, D. T., is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds on hand (S. O. 17, Feb. 28, D. Dak.).

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, E, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; L, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; I, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; F, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

2d Lieut. Robert J. Duff is detailed as A. A. Q. M.,

for special service in transferring the remains of officers and soldiers now buried in the cemetery at Fort Stockton, Tex., to the National Cemetery at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 24, March 1, D. Tex.).

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., C, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, Fort Du Chene (S. O. 20, March 1, Div. M.).

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; C and G, San Carlos, A. T.; A and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Capt. Robert G. Smither, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him is further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.).

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, F, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Angel Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The promotion of 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis to Captain, Jan. 14, 1888 (vice Eakin, retired), which carries him to Bat. F, is announced. Capt. Davis will join his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 8, Feb. 27, Div. P.).

Corpl. Moses A. Gray, of Bat. G, at Fort Monroe, is the first so far this year to be ordered before a Board for examination for a commission.

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F\* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

Upon the last of April, 1888, Col. Romeyn B. Ayres will relinquish command of his regiment to Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, who will exercise it until further orders from his present station, Fort Barrancas. Col. Ayres will then proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and report in person at Division Hdqrs. The regimental staff, etc., will remain at St. Francis Barracks (S. O. 49, March 8, Div. A.).

The furlough for three months granted to 1st Sergt. John R. Cushman, Bat. C, is extended one month (S. O. 49, March 8, Div. A.).

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. Henry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. George A. Thurston will be relieved from recruiting duty at Richmond, Va., upon the closing of the rendezvous at that place, and will then join his battery (S. O., March 5, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James Chester, Washington Barracks, D. C., will inspect six mortar beds at Fort Myer, Va., for which 2d Lieut. Barrington K. West, 6th Cav., is responsible (S. O. 46, March 5, Div. A.).

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; J and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

The following transfers are made: Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, from Bat. I to Bat. H; Capt. John P. Story, from Bat. H to Bat. I (S. O., March 3, H. Q. A.).  
S. O. 51, directing the transfers of Capt. Joseph B. Campbell and John P. Story, is revoked (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.).

The following transfers are ordered: From Bat. H to Bat. I—1st Lieut. Robert Craig and Albert S. Cummins and 2d Lieut. George F. Landers. From Bat. I to Bat. H—1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker and Frederick S. Strong, 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote and John C. W. Brooks (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.).

The following interchange of stations is ordered: Bat. I (Campbell's), from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Warren, Mass.; Bat. H (Story's), from Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 48, March 7, Div. A.).

The lieutenants of Bats. H and I, not on detached service, will join the said batteries for duty upon their arrival at Forts Monroe, Va., and Warren, Mass., respectively (S. O. 49, March 8, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Adams will issue a furlough from March 10 to April 29, to Corpl. M. J. Gallivan, Bat. E (S. O. 47, March 6, Div. A.).

## 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Pvt. William Henry, Co. E, Presidio of San Francisco, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.).

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The C. O. David's Island will detail a reliable man and order him to proceed to Boston and report to Capt. James Miller, recruiting officer (S. O. 37, Feb. 27, Rec. Ser.).

## 3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, S. T.; B, D, E, and I, Ft. Mimosa, N. T.; C and F, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. John H. Beacom, Co. G, to 1st Lieutenant, (Co. I, Jan. 20, 1888, vice Gerlach, appointed R. Q. M. Lieut. Beacom will proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T., and join the company to which he has been promoted (S. O. 17, Feb. 28, D. Dak.).

## 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. William H. Powell will inspect subsistence stores at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. R. E. L. Michie, 2d Cav., A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 19, Feb. 23, D. Columbia.).

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect three public horses at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cav., Troop H, is accountable (S. O. 20, Feb. 25, D. Columbia.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George N. Chase, A. D. C. (S. O. 8, Feb. 27, Div. P.).



**5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.**

Hdqs., A. B. D. E. G. I. and H. Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.  
The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Edward McIntyre, Co. E (S. O. 17, Feb. 28, D. Dak.).  
1st Sergt. John W. Doyle, Co. K, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., March 1, H. Q. A.)

**6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.**

Hdqs., H. and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
Corpl. Albert E. Conrod, Co. A, has been promoted sergeant.

**8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.**

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

**9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.**

Hdqs., H. I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F, San Carlos, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

**10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.**

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.; H, San Carlos, A. T.  
The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. William P. Baker is extended one month (S. O. 6, Feb. 21, Div. P.).

The journey performed by Capt. Gregory Barrett, Fort Bayard, Aug. 13, 1887, is approved, being necessary for the public service (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, D. Ariz.).  
Capt. D. H. Kelton, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service, March 6 (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.)

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**

Hdqs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.  
Pvt. Alexandre Crawford, Co. G, is promoted corporal, vice Emory, promoted (Orders 10, Feb. 21, 12th Inf.).

**14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.**

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. A. H. Bainbridge will inspect one public horse at Fort Townsend, for which 2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 18, Feb. 21, D. Columbia.)

**15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.**

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A, F, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler is relieved from special service as assistant in the preparation of the rifle range at the post of San Antonio, and will report for duty to the commanding officer of the post (S. O. 24, March 1, D. Tex.).

**17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. James S. Calvert, Co. D (S. O. 20, March 1, Div. M.).  
Sergt. Luke Romig, Co. D, for confiscating with others a quart of alcohol from the Q. M. Dept. at Fort Bridger, has been reduced, fined \$60, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for six months.

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdqs., San Antonio, Tex.; A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. Thomas B. Robinson will report to Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, president Army Retiring Board, San Antonio, for examination by the Board (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maziniss, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 23, for the trial of 1st Lieut. F. D. Sharp (S. O. 23, Feb. 28, Dept. M.).

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

Hdqs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebslein will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Plate (S. O. 38, Feb. 23, R. S.).

Capt. G. M. Downey, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service, March 6 (S. O., March 6, H. Q. A.)

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.**

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Pvt. Alfred Levy, Co. A, Fort Lewis, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., March 2, H. Q. A.)

Our thanks are due to Sergeant-Major E. W. Praetorius for a copy of a late Roster of N. C. O. 2d Inf., 80 in all, with one vacancy for 1st sergeant (Co. D), two vacancies for sergeants, and two for corporals.

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for twelve days, to commence on or about April 1, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Allaire, Fort Wayne (S. O. 46, March 5, Div. A.)

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**

Hdqs., C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D and H, Ft. Supply Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lewis Johnson (S. O. 22, Feb. 27, Dept. M.)

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the two weeks ending Saturday, March 3, 1888.**

**APPOINTMENT.**

Paul Shillock, of Minnesota, to be Assistant Sur-

geon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, January 31, 1888, vice Girard, promoted.

**PROMOTIONS.**

2d Lieutenant Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 16, 1888, vice Miller, resigned.

2d Lieutenant John H. Beacom, 3d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 20, 1888, vice Gerlach, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

2d Lieutenant Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 31, 1888, vice Roe, resigned.

**CASUALTY.**

Captain Cyrus M. De Lany, 15th Infantry, died February 27, 1888, at Downey, California.

**Courts-martial.**

The following courts have been ordered:

A. G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 29, for the trial of 1st Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf. Detail: Major A. A. Woodhull, Med. Dept.; Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf.; Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.; Capt. W. A. Hafferty, 6th Cav.; Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. John Carling, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art.; and Capt. Arthur Murray, A. J.-A. (S. O. 23, Feb. 28, Dept. M.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., March 5. Detail: Capt. Charles Bentzoni, Gaines Lawson, and Edwin J. Stivers, 1st Lieuts. Charles L. Hodges and Redmond Tully, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John T. French, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Harvey D. Reed, 2d Lieut. Alfred S. Frost and William F. Martin, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Art.; and 2d Lieut. George P. Abern, 25th Inf. J.-A. (S. O. 17, Feb. 28, D. Dak.)

At Post near Denver, Colo., March 5. Detail: Major G. K. Brady, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles Richard, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. H. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. F. H. Barnhart and C. L. Steele, 18th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. S. A. Smoke, 18th Inf. J.-A. (S. O. 24, March 1, Dept. M.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., March 9. Detail: Major Edwin Bentley, Surg.; Major Francis L. Guenther, Capt. William P. Graves, 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d Art.; and 2d Lieut. William P. Stone, 2d Art. J.-A. (S. O. 46, March 5, Div. A.)

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.**

**Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.**

A despatch of March 4 from Spokane Falls states that black measles is creating frightful havoc with the Nez Percé Indians of Chief Joseph's and Moses's bands on the western side of the Colville Reservation. 42 are dead from the disease and 14 more are at the point of death.

The Astorian says: "Fort Canby is not abandoned; the troops are only withdrawn; so the Secretary of War says. The value of the improvements, works, etc., is figured at \$46,080, and Gen. Gibbon thinks that, if there was a war, the point would be an important one 'to hold, fortify and arm.'"

**Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.**

The attempt of four armed Mexican soldiers to kidnap a deserter on Texas soil at Eagle Pass, March 3, resulted in an encounter with the county officers in which a deputy sheriff was wounded and one of the Mexicans killed and another severely wounded. The Mexican authorities have taken prompt action to punish this outrage, and the three survivors of the Mexican party and the captain of the company to which they belonged are in jail awaiting trial.

Two of the invaders were non-commissioned officers, and the third a lieutenant. When the cries of the deserter, whom they beat on the head with their pistols to make him submit, raised an alarm, they sought to escape, and being fired upon returned the fire.

The facility with which the Rio Grande can be forded is a great temptation to the Mexican river garrisons to desert, and their officers go to the verge of the law, and sometimes beyond it, in checking this tendency. Several years ago one of them, Capt. Rafael Pinala, chased to the river, opposite Laredo, a fugitive, who plunged in and swam to the Texas shore. The officer did not attempt to follow, but stood on the Mexican side, and when the deserter showed himself on the other bank, raised his Winchester rifle and shot him dead in full view of several Americans. Pinala was long afterward arrested in Laredo by a deputy sheriff who had witnessed the act.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WEST POINT, N. Y.**

MARCH 3, 1888.

The President has appointed Cornelius W. Woodward, of the District of Columbia, a cadet at the Military Academy, vice E. M. Cleary, resigned. He is the son of the late Surgeon Woodward, U. S. A.

Hospital Steward Charles T. Hill died last Saturday, after a long illness, of Bright's disease and dropsy, at the Cadet Hospital. Early last fall he was ordered to Florida, but his sickness prevented compliance with the order. The deceased was born in Scotland in 1834 and served in the English Army during the Crimean war, receiving for distinguished services the English and Turkish medals. In 1859 he went to Canada and was appointed a lieutenant in the Ottawa Rifles. When the rebellion broke out in 1861 he entered the United States service as hospital steward, and, excepting two months, has served since, the past nine years as steward of the cadet hospital. He leaves a widow and three grown daughters, all married. The funeral, with military honors, took place on Monday afternoon. The remains were followed to the grave in the post cemetery by the Grand Army Post of Highland Falls, of which the deceased was a member.

The officers' concerts during Lent are on Friday evenings instead of Thursday, for religious services are held at the chapel on the latter evenings by Rev. Mr. Thomas.

The engagement of Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, of the Ordnance, to Miss Livingston, daughter of Major Livingston, 4th Artillery, was announced last Thursday.

Two concerts were given in the Library last week by our band, at which the following pieces were played: Overtures from "Egmont" and "William Tell"; song, "How Fair Thou Art"; fantasia, "Lullaby"; elegie, "Zither Solo"; Hungarian Dances and Rhapsodie No. 2; selections from "Lucia di Borgia" and "Dinorah"; potpourri, "Frolics"; patrol, "Britha." The latter solo, by Herr G. Gunkel, who, by the way, is not a member of the band, was repeated in response to a well-merited encore.

Recent visitors here were Col. Jos. Conrad, U. S. A., retired; Capt. J. C. Bell, of the Engineers; Lieut. C. Ellis, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Leyden, 4th Infantry, and Lieut. T. A. Adams, 5th Artillery.

Weather permitting, the drill season will open on Thursday, the 15th inst. The drill during march will be battalion,

manual, and company drills; in April, artillery drills, practical engineering, and signal practice; in May, infantry battalion drill; in June, everything, for the benefit of visitors.

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were appointed this week as follows: Samuel McPherson, Rutherford, Harrisburg, Pa. C. E. Cook, Haviland, Kan. Charles D. Miller, Florence, S. C.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT TOTTEN, D. T.**

THE Hanson Dramatic Company has been performing here for the past three nights, presenting "Fanchon," "Wronged, or a Son's Devotion," and "Tip Van Winkle," respectively, meeting with decided success. The large ward of the hospital was turned over to them, out of which they made a most attractive theatre. The reservation was represented by a bench full of awarthy braves, and numbers of farmers made their way in to see a bit of fun. Each night found a crowded house, and certainly a more enthusiastic audience never assembled.

A great source of enjoyment to the men this winter has been the splendidly equipped amusement room of Co. K, owing to the untiring zeal of its company commander, Capt. Baldwin. A magnificent billiard and pool table is the latest addition, every detail being perfect. Adjoining the billiard room is a refreshment counter, gymnasium and barber shop. All of these luxuries have been provided for at a very heavy cost, amounting to more than \$500, and certainly every troop and company on the frontier should have the same; then, instead of growing rest and faultfinding, would be found peace and contentment in the barracks.

"They" tell us that we are going back to the old camping ground, New Mexico. How fortunate the 5th Inf. should consider itself, especially as it has been serving west of the Mississippi for a century or more. And how glad N. M. will be to welcome it once more. Again we will be united!

Then comrades all your breakers high To friendship tried and true, And swear no friends on earth are found Like those who wear the blue!

MINNEAPOLIS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.**

MARCH 4.

CAPTAIN FOREMAN, 8th Inf., returned last week. The weather has been good for some time past, and the band has been able to attend guard mount.

Lieut. Emmet and his brother are home again. Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf., returned from the East, Feb. 24. We had a fire alarm early Thursday morning, Feb. 23, and in about three minutes the new fire company was out ready for business. The fire was small and there was no damage.

A few of the officers and ladies under the management of Mrs. Gen. Kautz are to give a series of dramatic performances. The first will take place Thursday evening, March 4, when "Woodcock's Little Game" will be rendered.

Some time ago there was a canteen scheme started. There were 60 shares at \$1 per share. The shares were quickly taken but for some reason the canteen was never opened.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**MATTERS AT THE PRESIDIO, CAL.**

UNTIL the advent of Gen. Graham at the Presidio last fall what was done was done in the usual perfunctory manner. As reviews came no oftener than once in two months they were not overcreditable. Battalion drills were very rare and indifferent. When the new broom came it began to sweep and in matters of drill discipline and varied instruction one could not recognize this as the same place. Officers at the post in citizens' clothes, even for a minute, except when going to or returning from the city by the most direct line, or an officer or a soldier with a button out of its button hole (this applying also to men on fatigue) are never seen. A daily battalion drill, a painstaking drill, is the order, and this with daily dress parades and weekly practice reviews and presentation of colors have resulted in marked improvement. Men going on parade get their respective passes from the officer of the guard and turn them into him on their return. This excellent rule tends to make men appear as they should in the city and to return neat and sober. In short *laissez faire* has died and vigor sprung to life. If by some miracle all posts could become so blessed our little Army would soon become what it should be.

**FORT SIDNEY, NEB.**

THE Telegraph of Feb. 25 says:

Capt. Boyle, Lieut. Brooke, Lieut. Kernan, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Duncan, Lieut. Parmenter and Lieut. Parke have each read papers. Capt. Boyle read from Ordnance Notes a paper on mounted infantry. Lieut. Kernan read from Creasy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles" an account on the battle of Tours, in the eighth century, between the Franks and Saracens. Lieut. Duncan read from the "Fifteen Decisive Battles" the account of the battle of Saratoga in 1777. Lieut. Parmenter read a very graphic description of Alexander the Great's campaign against the Persians, which eventuated in the world-famous battle of Arbela. Lieut. Williams read from Creasy on the battle of Marathon and Gen. Morrow supplemented it by showing how much the world is indebted for its civilization to the handful of Greeks who won on the plain of Marathon a victory over the Persian hordes of Darius. Lieut. Parke's paper was on intrenchments and intrenching tools and was interesting in showing how rapidly a man can erect in front of him a sufficient barrier to stop musket balls at least. Mrs. Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel and family departed Wednesday to visit relatives in Washington. Lieut. Brooke went to Omaha Thursday and will return Sunday with recruits for the 21st Infantry. Lieut. Styer, 21st Inf., will arrive from the East to-morrow and spend a few days at Fort Sidney at the guest of Major Downey.

**SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**

THE Times of Feb. 27 says:

There was an unusually delightful hop given Friday evening. Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf., left yesterday with recruits for Fort Clark. Professor Muth is erecting a very handsome pavilion on the range, and will conduct a canteen for the benefit of the men. Two troops of cavalry and one company of infantry will go out and camp on the range this present week to indulge in target practice. Mr. Paul Vollum, son of Dr. Vollum, has been visiting his father during the past week. Mr. Vollum is the senior partner of one of the largest real estate firms in Omaha. General Stanley, Major Habbitt and Lieut. Rittbough have gone on a ten days hunt out on the Mesquitas. The many friends of Major Clark on Claims have unanimously recommended that he be relieved from responsibility for the funds stolen from him last year by a highwayman in Montana. The Lenten season has put a stop to the usual gaieties, except the informal hops. During the past week, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Miller and Lieut. George have entertained a few of their friends in a quiet way. Referring to the recent marriage of Lieut. Elliott, 5th Cav., to Miss Gray, the Times says: "The bride is a lovely, attractive girl, whose brief stay in San Antonio won her many friends. Her gentle, friendly, charming manner and cultivation, as well as her remarkable beauty of person, made her deservedly popular, and we feel indeed that what is San Antonio's loss is Fort Robinson's gain."



## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The Kansas City Times says:

Lieut. R. C. Williams, 15th Inf., en route to Fort Randall, having spent a short leave at his home in Ohio, is the guest of Lieut. Cook, 15th Inf. Miss Margarette Wilson, daughter of Gen. Thomas Wilson of Chicago, is expected here Thursday, as the guest of Captain and Mrs. MacArthur, 15th Inf. Lieut. Hughes, 15th Inf., was presented with a fine recruit by Mrs. Hughes yesterday.

Lieut. Smith, 2d Art., has been elected a secretary of the officers' mess, in place of Lieut. Wagner, 5th Inf., who goes on an extended leave of absence.

A son of Major Carland has been appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

The General Court-martial trying Lieut. Sharp, 50th Inf., in session March 2, was mainly occupied in arguing certain military law points raised by Colonel Wherry, counsel for the accused.

The Army Co-Operative Fire Association has now 326 members. The growth of membership is very rapid and bids fair to reach 1,000 members before the close of 1888.

Since Jan. 1, 1888, 77 officers have joined and 22 have increased their classification. The association now pays 56 per cent. in case of losses and will increase this as a larger membership is obtained.

## FORT McHENRY, MD.

The Baltimore Daily News says: "The way they put out conflagrations at Fort McHenry is unique and interesting. Monday afternoon the grass on the water battery front took fire and the blaze threatened to sweep the whole extent of the rampart. Instead of the ringing of bells the bugles gave a blast, instead of the fire brigade responding the garrison turned out, and instead of hose carriages and streams of water the gallant soldier lads attacked the fire with brooms. The flames swept over about 200 yards of dry grass, but the charge of the broom brigade was finally successful, and the large number of visitors who took advantage of the beautiful weather to inspect the fort were warm in their expressions of admiration at the manner in which the Regulars had conducted themselves under 'fire.'"

## COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Concho, Texas, the reviewing authority, Gen. Stanley, says: "The Court-martial erred in not sustaining the objection made by the Judge-Advocate, on behalf of the prisoner, to the question of the court, asking the officer of the day his belief as to the intention of the prisoner to desert. The Court-martial was convened to determine this intention from the facts, and not from the opinion of an individual based on those facts. It appears, from the evidence, that whiskey was freely passed in to the prisoners; that they dug a hole through the guardhouse large enough to permit them to escape easily; and that these prisoners were gone four hours before their escape was discovered. The carelessness to put it mildly, of those whose duty it was to guard these prisoners, is deserving of censure." (G. C. M. O., Texas, 1888.)

In the case of two soldiers recently tried at Fort Union, N. M., for sleeping on post, the reviewing authority, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, says: "The testimony shows great carelessness in the performance of guard duty which is one of the most important connected with a soldier's life. The fact that there was only one non-commissioned officer connected with the guard does not relieve him of the duty of personally posting each relief, or justify him in instructing or permitting members of the guard to relieve each other. A soldier assuming the duties of a sentinel under such instructions assumes also all the responsibilities pertaining thereto."

We note a case of a corporal at Fort Wingate "being member of the guard and granted permission to go to his quarters to change his clothing," did go instead to a gambling saloon, etc. For this he has been reduced, fined \$30 and relegated to confinement at hard labor for three months. [The sentence is well deserved. But why should he have been permitted to go to his quarters while on guard? It is a bad custom, and one that should be once remarked, and should be discontinued. If a soldier while on guard needs anything from his barracks room, let some of his comrades not on guard bring it to him.—ED. JOURNAL.]

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort D. A. Russell for desertion, the reviewing authority, General Crook says: "The accused sought to introduce evidence as to the standing and character of his witnesses, which was objected to and barred out. While the law presumes the character of a witness to be good until it is otherwise shown, it would seem that such latitude as is usually allowed the defence would permit evidence on this score to be introduced, as the character and standing of the witness would probably affect the weight of his evidence. Evidence as to character of the band-leader as bearing on his treatment of the accused is not such as should properly be barred out as hearsay; the point at issue necessarily involved what his associates said of him. The objection of a member, which is sustained by the court, that the counsel for the accused put words into the mouth of witness when he demanded a categorical answer—which could easily be given—is disapproved. Demanding an answer, yes or no, is not putting words in the mouth of a witness. Subject to the above remarks, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved." (G. C. M. O., D. D. Platt, 1888.)

## BIRTHDAYS IN THE NAVY.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps celebrate their birthdays this week:

	Born.	Retires.
D. McLaren, Chaplain.....	Mar. 7, 1834	1896
Samuel Robinson, Medical Inspector.....	" 8, 1839	1898
Henry G. Kolby, Paymaster.....	" 8, 1839	1901
Adolph A. Hoehling, Med. Inspector.....	" 8, 1839	1901
Joseph R. Stanton, P. Asst. Paymaster.....	" 8, 1839	1901
J. Porter Loomis, Paymaster.....	" 8, 1839	1901
Augustus H. Abel, Chief Engineer.....	" 8, 1839	1901
P. Hieborn, Naval Constructor.....	" 8, 1839	1901
John F. Merry, Lieut.-Commander.....	" 8, 1840	1902
Edwin T. Woodward, Commander.....	" 8, 1843	1905
J. L. Hannum, P. Asst. Engr.....	" 8, 1843	1905
Henry C. Taylor, Commander.....	" 8, 1845	1907
H. B. Clark, Chaplain.....	" 8, 1845	1907
Franklin J. Drake, Lieutenant.....	" 8, 1846	1908
A. L. Royce, Chaplain.....	" 8, 1846	1908
Henry B. Mansfield, Lieutenant.....	" 8, 1848	1908
Wm. H. Everett, Lieutenant.....	" 8, 1847	1909
John C. Irvine, Lieutenant.....	" 8, 1848	1910
Geo. E. H. Harmon, P. Asst. Surgeon.....	" 8, 1848	1910
Wm. M. Wood, Lieutenant.....	" 1, 1850	1912
A. B. Willis, P. Asst. Engineer.....	" 7, 1851	1913
Chas. E. Vreeland, Lieutenant.....	" 10, 1852	1914
Edmund B. Underwood, Lieutenant.....	" 5, 1853	1915
W. F. Worthington, P. Asst. Engr.....	" 8, 1855	1917
L. N. Hoile.....	" 7, 1856	1918
Ernest Wilkinson, Ensign.....	" 8, 1859	1921
Wm. F. Upward, Asst. Engineer.....	" 8, 1859	1921
Chas. E. Manning, Asst. Engineer.....	" 8, 1859	1921
Augustus N. Meyer, Ensign.....	" 8, 1859	1921
Wm. Truitt, Ensign.....	" 8, 1859	1921
David W. Taylor, Asst. Naval Constr.....	" 4, 1861	1923
W. Carter, Boatwails.....	" 7, 1860	1922
J. Gaskin, Gunner.....	" 8, 1863	1926
S. Cross, Gunner.....	" 1, 1863	1926
J. R. Granger, Gunner.....	" 4, 1859	1901
T. F. Smith, Carpenter.....	" 4, 1861	1913

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has directed that all messengers in the War Department shall hereafter wear a uniform of dark blue cloth so as to be easily identified. The order will go into effect as soon as the warm weather begins. The coats will be single breasted and have no brass buttons.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

Mails for the West Indies leave Newport News, Va., March 10, and N. Y. March 21 and 22.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Left New York Navy-yard, Feb. 13, and will touch at the following ports: Bermuda, San Juan, P. R.; St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Basse Terre, St. Christopher, Martinique, St. Vincent, St. George's Harbor, Grenada, Port of Spain, Trinidad, La Guayra, Curacao, Kingston, Santiago de Cuba, Aspinwall, Greytown, Havana, Matanzas, Key West, arriving at Hampton Roads about June 1. The only mails certain to reach the ship will be those directed to Aspinwall, U. S. C.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Repairs about completed. Preparing for sea. Will probably go up the James River as far as Richmond.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Was at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Feb. 16, to remain until about Feb. 20, and from that port the ship will proceed to Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, to remain until March 13.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Expects to be at Cartagena about March 7, and the next port will be Aspinwall about March 15.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Arrived at Aspinwall, Feb. 27, where she expects to remain until April 5. All well on board.

## S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Mails for Brazil leave Newport News, Va., March 10.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s. a.), Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Montevideo, Feb. 4. Comdr. G. W. Pigman is ordered to command her. Will remain at Montevideo until the arrival of the officers detailed for duty on her.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. At Montevideo.

## European Station—A. R.-Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, London, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Arrived at Gibraltar March 3. Ordered to proceed to Tangier, Morocco, at the request of U. S. Consul W. R. Lewis.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston in command. Sailed from Montevideo, Jan. 18, for Gibraltar. She will be the flagship of the station. May be expected to arrive about March 10.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s. a.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche, France, Jan. 31, 1888.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Left Apr. 30, for Pago-Pago for coal. Ordered to return to Honolulu, and was expected to arrive the last of February.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Arrived at Callao, Peru, March 6.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 4, and sailed from there March 6.

Mail should be addressed care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MONONGABELLA, sails, 12 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. Arrived off Payta, Peru, March 1. All well on board. Ordered to proceed to San Francisco, where she may be expected about May 1.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. Mail leaves March 27. At Apia, Samoa, Feb. 28. Will remain there for the present.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at St. Vincent Feb. 15.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., fitting for sea.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from St. Vincent Feb. 22, and the next port at which she may be expected to touch is Bahia, Brazil. She will be the flagship of the Pacific Station. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. a.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. At Honolulu, Feb. 1, to remain for the present. Mail leaves San Francisco March 27. Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker has been ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of March 27, from San Francisco, Cal.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco during the month of March as follows: 12th and 24th.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. n. a., Capt. Byron Wilson. Sailed from Kobe, Japan, Jan. 25th for Hong Kong, thence in turn to Manila, Batavia and other ports in Java, Macassar, in the Island of Borneo, Celebes, and thence to the Philippine Islands, and back to the station, where she may be expected to arrive about May 1.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Kobe, Japan, Feb. 23. Early in March she will be placed at the disposition of Minister Deuby for a visit to Formosa and Chinese ports.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis.

En route to the Asiatic Station. Her arrival was looked for about Feb. 10.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Arrived at Honolulu Feb. 13, where she was to remain long enough to receive a quantity of stores. En route to the Asiatic Station.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 1.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Sailed from Yokohama Jan. 23. En route to Panama, to receive new complement of officers and crew and then return to the Asiatic Station. May be expected to arrive by March 20. Mail should be addressed, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., and leaves New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of the month.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo Feb. 1.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Train. At the Norfolk, Va., Navy-yard for repairs.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. T. F. Kane. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

The instructors on board of training ship *New Hampshire* are: Seamanship—Schoolmasters James Connell, Samuel Fox, Wm. J. Cotter, Edward W. Hickok and Hugh Sweeney. Gunnery—Schoolmasters Harry J. Briggs, Francis C. Rayne, George F. Krause, Frederick Fries and James Cook. English Studies—Schoolmasters Wm. L. Luce, John Hausler, Henry Edwards and Joshua Whitmore. Singing—Schoolmaster Fred A. Daniels. Gymnastics—Master-at-Arms—John R. Daly. Bugle—Schoolmaster Max DeLuca.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed for a cruise among the West Indies Feb. 17.

A correspondent on the *Portsmouth* sends the following schedule for mail matter for the vessel: From March 3 to March 13, Port of Spain. From March 13 to March 20, Basseterre, St. Kitts. From March 20 to April 5, St. Pierre, Martinique. From April 5 to April 30, St. Thomas, W. I. After latter date, Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Next summer she will be sent to Coaster's Harbor Island, and will be a stationary practice ship.

## On Special Service.

## AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. New York Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Left Norfolk Navy-yard, March 7, with stores, and a draft of 25 men for the New York Navy-yard.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At New York Navy-yard. She will carry a new crew for the *Omaha* to Aspinwall, and then return to New York.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., March 1. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Fitting out for a foreign station.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 23 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 howitzers, Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

## Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will be ready for sea late in the year.

Hartford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Navy Department is preparing advertisements for bids on the steel plates for the armored battle ship *Maine*, which is being built at New York.

THE committee of naval officers and clerks engaged in the preparation of a statement showing the expenditures made by the Navy Department during the twenty years immediately following the war is now at work on the original vouchers of the bureau of provisions and clothing, the examination of those of the bureau of construction having been finished. Work in the bureau of equipment will follow.



Two new lighthouses are about to be commenced on the coast of Ceylon, and Mr. Woodford Pilkington, of the Harbor Department of the Board of Trade, has already arrived in the island to supervise their erection. These new lights are to be of the first class, and are to embrace all the latest improvements.

COMMANDER BARTLETT, Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, who is preparing data concerning water-spouts on the Atlantic coast, between Cuba and the 40th parallel, will call on the masters of ocean-going vessels to report all possible facts concerning water-spouts they may sight, and to send him photographs of them if possible.

PETITIONS will be presented to Congress in favor of exempting the Marine Band from the pending bill prohibiting musicians in the employ of the military and naval service from accepting private engagements. The Marine Band claims exemption on the ground of the inadequate compensation of its members by the Government, and the fact that it does not interfere with civilian bands by accepting engagements at lower rates of compensation.

The general feeling among naval officers seems to be rather a quiet satisfaction over the announcement that Mr. Herbert has definitely concluded to permit the scheme of bureau reorganization to remain in the condition of innocuous desuetude to which its opponents consigned it last year. In this feeling it is believed that line and staff unite, and it is quite a refreshing idea to find any one thing on which these two factions can agree. At the same time it is rather a sad commentary upon the zeal displayed in favor of this measure only a twelve-month since, not only by the Secretary himself, but by those who felt that unless the bill became a law the whole Navy was gone to the demeriton bow-wow.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### Ordered.

MARCH 3.—Chief Engineer N. P. Towne, to temporary duty connected with the machinery of the Chicago.

MARCH 5.—Assistant Engineer Robert J. Reid, to duty in connection with the machinery of the Newark, at Philadelphia, Pa.

MARCH 6.—Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, as president of the Naval Examining Board at Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, to the Pensacola and on her arrival at Aspinwall will be detached and report for duty on the Omaha.

MARCH 8.—Lieutenant A. Mertz, to the Minnesota. Lieutenant Commander W. W. Reisinger, to the Pensacola, and on her arrival at Aspinwall he will be detached and report as executive of the Omaha.

#### Detached.

MARCH 3.—Lieutenant A. C. Baker, from the receiving-ship Independence and ordered to the Pensacola.

MARCH 5.—Chief Engineer H. W. Fltoh, from duty as president of the Engineer Examining Board at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as the inspector of the machinery of the Newark.

MARCH 6.—Lieutenant J. M. Miller, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Pensacola, and on her arrival at Aspinwall he will be assigned to duty on the Omaha.

Lieutenants J. B. Murdock, James M. Bowyer, Henry Minnett, Ensigns Simoa Cook, A. C. Dieffenbach, Naval Cadet C. E. Hudson, Surgeon George R. Brush, Passed Assistant Surgeon V. C. B. Means, Boatwain Wm. Manning, from the Pensacola on her arrival at Aspinwall and ordered to the Omaha.

Carpenter J. G. Tilden, from the Pensacola on her arrival at Aspinwall and ordered to the Omaha.

Lieutenant C. A. Foster, from the Minnesota to the Pensacola, and on her arrival at Aspinwall is ordered to the Omaha.

### MARINE CORPS.

FEB. 29.—1st Lieutenant Wm. C. Turner, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and will proceed by Pacific Mail steamer of March 15 to Panama, U. S. of Columbia, and report upon arrival of the new crew and guard for the U. S. S. Omaha to the commanding officer for duty as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of that vessel.

MARCH 3.—Captain E. R. Robinson and Lieutenant J. H. Pendleton, detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Marine Barracks, New York, March 5. 2d Lieutenant Lincoln Karmay, from the Brooklyn Barracks to the Barracks at Pensacola, Fla.

Captains E. R. Robinson and R. L. Mende, are granted leave of absence for 30 days.

MARCH 8.—Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Broome was placed on the retired list of the Navy.

### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 7, 1888:

Robert White, first-class fireman, died Feb. 21, at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lewis McIntzenheimer, drummer, U. S. Marine Corps, died Feb. 24, at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Benjamin West, private, U. S. Marine Corps, died March 1, at the Government Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C.

John Hayes, ordinary seaman, died March 3, at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

Robert E. Tanner, seaman, attached to the U. S. S. Yantic, died Feb. 7, at Barbadoes, W. I.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, Md., March 7, 1888.

THE only entertainment of last week was the matinee given by the children's dancing class on Saturday last. Mr. Muller had his entire class present, and they did themselves and their instructor great credit. A number of officers and ladies were present, and, as usual, a number of cadets. All seemed highly pleased with the exhibition and applauded frequently. The octagon, sailor's hornpipe, by Masters Todd and Walker, and a Spanish dance were the features of the afternoon's entertainment.

The unusual quiet is all the more strongly marked, following, as it does, one of the most brilliant seasons the

Academy has ever known. It would seem that the Academy is growing in favor with the outside world, and, unless appearances are deceitful, the yard will be crowded with visitors in June.

The outdoor drills began on Monday of this week, but under anything but favorable auspices. The rigging of the Wyoming had to be postponed, but will probably begin on Saturday.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Farmer gave a tea to her friends at her residence in Blake Row. A large number of friends called and paid their respects.

Cadet West, who was granted leave to visit Baltimore on Saturday and Sunday, was taken sick in the city and could not return to duty until Tuesday night.

Comdr. Sigbee spent Tuesday in the City of Washington. Cadet Jewell, of the fourth class, is dangerously ill with diphtheria.

Mr. Norton, father of W. S. Norton, of the third class, spent several days with his son this week.

Miss Murray, daughter of Pay Director Murray, U. S. N., spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Loomis, daughter of Paymaster Loomis.

Services are held in the chapel on Tuesday and Friday evenings and Chaplain Rawson delivers a lecture on Sunday afternoons.

The work on the Library has been completed, and the new wing is to be used by the Academic Board in its meetings. The old Board room now contains the periodicals and is open to the cadets.

### ADMIRAL BRAINE AND CAPTAIN BREESE.

THE New York Times says: The Lancaster is considered by naval officers of the United States service as the best vessel to sail in and officers are always glad to get a berth in her. Her sailing powers are good and the accommodations excellent. Recently, however, quarters on board that vessel have not been so desirable. Last fall she was the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron and was commanded by Capt. Brees.

The officer in charge of the South Atlantic squadron was Admiral Braine. He is an old time officer, sturdy and rough, but an excellent sailor, as indeed is Capt. Brees also. The two giants of the sea did not get on well together and there was trouble on board often. Finally things came to a culmination one day when Admiral Braine sent his compliments to Capt. Brees by an orderly, with the message to the Captain that he was a fool. The orderly was surprised at this kind of a message, but like a good seaman, delivered it with proper uncton and inflection.

Capt. Brees was not at all disturbed by the remark of his superior officer, but ordered the orderly to return with his compliments to the Admiral, and add that the Admiral was no gentleman, never was a gentleman and never could be a gentleman. The interchange of complimentary assertions was made known to the Department at Washington, and soon afterward it was discovered that Capt. Brees's health was in a precarious condition, and that his constitution could not stand the rigors of a southern climate. He was therefore put on the invalid list and sent North. He is now in this section enjoying reasonable health.

Admiral Braine was also surprised to find out at about the same time that the favorite Lancaster was no longer to be his flagship. The Lancaster was sent to the Mediterranean to relieve the Pensacola which arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard recently.

### WORK ON THE NEW NAVY.

THE Navy Department is in receipt of reports of the progress made with the work on the new vessels now under contract, and, in the main, the outlook is reassuring. It is hoped that, with one or two exceptions, the anticipations of the Secretary of the Navy will be realized. The Charleston is probably the most advanced of her class, the last report indicating that an amount of money amounting to \$66,507 is now due the contractors. Bills for the fifth installment of the contract price were signed March 21.

No work beyond laying down some of the moulds and preparing for the erection of plant has been done in the navy-yards at New York and Norfolk, where the Maine and Texas will be constructed.

The Newark is reported as making satisfactory progress, but the contract time will be considerably exceeded before this vessel is ready for sea.

The San Francisco is still in embryo, and but little can be done on this contract until the rush for material required on other work shall have slackened up somewhat.

The Petrel, at Baltimore, is probably the most behind of any of the vessels on which a definite beginning has been made, and it is believed that the contract time for her completion will be exceeded by more than a year. Active preparations are in progress at Cramp's works for launching the Yorktown, the ways for the purpose being now in process of erection. This vessel, as well as the Dynamite Gun Cruiser, will probably be launched some time the latter part of March or early in April.

The Baltimore, also at the same shipyard, is in frame, partly plated, and about all of the deck-frames are in position.

Pretty much all of the preliminary work for laying down the keel of the Newark is finished, and active progress on actual construction will soon be inaugurated. The keel of the Philadelphia will be ready for laying about May 1 next.

The sub-contractors for the Concord and Bennington have not made much progress since the last report, but with the opening of spring work will be carried on with renewed vigor.

The report which has had considerable currency to the effect that Pay Director Looker, of the Navy Pay Office at Washington, would probably be relieved the coming spring, had its origin, doubtless, in the fact that the usual tour of duty assigned to an officer, three years, will have been completed in the case of the officer mentioned before the end of spring. The further mention of Pay Director Gilbert H. Thornton, U. S. Navy, as the probable successor to the position, derives its foundation from the fact of this officer's availability coupled to his liking for Washington as a place of residence. It is not known certainly what the Secretary's intentions are with regard to the matter.

The Navy Department has issued an order directing that the Pensacola be placed in readiness to take the body of the late Gen. Parz, of Venezuela, from New York to his native land, in pursuance of an act of Congress. The vessel will proceed, not later than March 24, from New York, and will land first at Leguayre and afterwards go to Aspinwall.

### CLAIMS UNDER THE MULLAN DECISION.

In the list of claims transmitted to the Senate for incorporation in the Urgency Deficiency bill, now on the eve of becoming a law, are the following from the Court of Claims, on which judgments have lately been rendered for the amounts named. The majority of these cases arose under the decision in the Mullan case:

Lieut. David G. McRitchie.....	\$880.37
Medical Inspector Edward S. Bogert.....	4,797.44
Chief Engineer William B. Brooks.....	7,408.00
Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade.....	9,361.94
Chief Engineer Philip Inch.....	6,597.15
Chief Engineer William J. Landin.....	7,642.06
Chief Engineer Thom Williamson.....	6,597.05
Chief Engineer George W. Melville.....	650.00
Lieutenant-Commander George M. Book....	126.79
P. A. Engineer J. M. Emanuel.....	785.46
P. A. Engineer John D. Ford.....	885.46
P. A. Engineer James W. Hollihan.....	585.46
P. A. Engineer Richard Inch.....	57.78
Commander Charles V. Gridley.....	394.33
Paymaster Leonard A. Frailley.....	491.91
Asst. Paymaster James H. Chapman.....	263.02
Medical Inspector John H. Clark.....	6,873.57
Chief Engineer William W. Hangan.....	7,132.93
" " Montgomery Fletcher.....	8,016.96
" " Benjamin F. Garvin.....	9,304.42
" " George R. Johnson.....	8,856.49
" " George F. Kutz.....	6,253.07
" " John W. Moore.....	6,479.88
" " William H. Shock.....	3,462.19
" " William H. Rutherford.....	14,432.91

(From the London Times.)

### A DEFORMED PRINCE.

If the throat trouble of the Crown Prince of Germany causes his death soon, the heir to the throne will be his eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, of whom the Countess von Krocko writes:

"The Germans cannot forgive an heir apparent to the throne having been born mediocre in figure and imperfectly formed. Prince William has a crippled arm. The fingers are mere knobs. In the bus-sar uniform there is a pocket, and he wears it because the three fingers of the helpless member can be bung in the pocket. Otherwise it hangs awkwardly and helpless in its sleeve.

"His horses are especially trained, and before the Prince is to mount are ridden three-quarters of an hour to wear them down. He can just manage to hold the reins. We were together in a country house. I looked with the hostess at the fork with which he eats. It is of silver and not conspicuously different from others, but fixed to the under tines there is a sharp, small blade. What the Prince cannot cut with the one hand and with this blade he does not undertake to eat. The right hand and arm are large and of extraordinary dexterity, but the little finger is deformed by a growth which the Prince only imperfectly conceals by wearing rings up to near the third phalanx."

### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Nebraska Commandery, Major J. M. Brown, U. S. A., recorder, has issued a bandy Register of the Commandery of the State of Nebraska, brought up to Jan. 1, 1888.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held March 7, the following were balloted for: Lieut. A. H. Reed, U. S. V.; Capt. F. B. Hart, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. D. Springer, U. S. V.; Lieut. H. Torrance, U. S. V.; and C. McC. Reeve, eldest son of Gen. F. V. D. Reeve, U. S. A. After business, a paper was read by Capt. J. N. Cross entitled, "The Campaign to West Virginia."

The Maine Commandery, Lieut. E. M. Rand, U. S. V., recorder, has issued a Roll of Members dated Feb. 1, which affords much useful information.

At a meeting of the Michigan Commandery, held March 7, the following were balloted for: Maj. John Tyler, U. S. A.; Maj. G. C. Withers, U. S. V.; Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 2d U. S. Inf.; and C. C. Fox, eldest son of Gen. O. M. Fox, U. S. A.

A great company is expected at the annual dinner of the Ohio Commandery in Cincinnati, May 2 next, among them Gen. Sherman and Sheridan, ex Gov. Curtin, Gen. Fickles, Col. Vilas, Admiral Porter, Gen. Harrison, Manderson, A. McD. McCook, D. S. Stanley, T. J. Wood, Hartraft, Doubleday, Lewis Merrill, Corse, etc.

The case of the U. S. against P. A. Surz, Crawford under what is known as the Edmund's Bill, has been argued before Judge Harper, of the District Court, at Washington, and the papers submitted. The case, therefore, remains in abeyance until the decision is handed down. This will probably be very shortly, as the defendant was ably supported by Messrs. U. M. Smith and the well known attorney, Jeff Chandler. District Attorney Hoge presented the side of the Government, and the result is looked for with considerable anxiety by the legal fraternity as tending to fix more definitely than heretofore the status of the District of Columbia with respect to Territorial legislation by Congress. Dr. Crawford will remain on duty at the Naval Hospital until his case is finally disposed of by the Courts.

CHIEF ENGINEER HINE, of the Navy, has been assigned to duty in connection with the construction of the machinery of the Bennington at New York, in addition to the duty already in his charge of superintending the machinery of the Concord. Mr. Hine will have as his assistant in this duty Asst. Engr. Chas. E. Manning, U. S. N., lately detached from the Navy Department for this purpose. Mr. Hine resides at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn.

MR. GRAYDON, late of the Naval Service, has filed formal charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" against Capt. Zalinski "for words spoken in debate." The charges have been referred by the Secretary of War to the Ordnance Department for a report as to whether the alleged statements of Capt. Zalinski in the course of his lecture are borne out by the reports on the experiments with Mr. Graydon's invention, and whether, according to their recollection and understanding, Capt. Zalinski stated that Graydon's dynamite shells frequently exploded prematurely, and that three guns had been burst while experimenting with them.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT is at his home in Salem Mass., called there by the serious illness of his father.

Lieut. John P. Finley, assistant to the Chief Signal Officer, publishes a second edition of an illustrated volume describing the "Recent Improvements in the Art of Signaling, for Military and Commercial Purposes."



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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1888.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

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THROUGH the courtesy of Chief Justice Richard-  
son, of the U. S. Court of Claims, we are enabled  
to publish this week his very clear and sensible  
opinion in the case of Surgeon Billings, in which a  
question of authority between the Secretary of War  
and accounting officers of the Treasury and several  
other less important points of law are involved. There  
can be no further occasion for disputing the Court's  
very wise conclusion that "it is not for the account-  
ing officers to inquire into the reasons, nor to take  
exceptions to the expediency and wisdom of the  
orders of the President or a department, when is-  
sued within the general scope of their authority."

The bill providing for a new Signal Service build-  
ing was signed by the President March 5. It pro-  
vides for the purchase of the "Ferguson building"  
at the corner of 25th and M streets; and the erection  
of a storehouse adjoining.

An Acting Assistant Surgeon asks us to suggest  
that all the A. A. Surgeons should exert themselves  
to secure the passage of the bill for their benefit now,  
before Congress, H. R. No. 6023.

**THE STEELE BILL.**

A CORRESPONDENT favors us with some trenchant  
criticisms upon the Steele bill, "The Skeleton bill,"  
which he thinks has not received the attention it  
should. It will certainly bear watching. There  
seems to be some doubt as to the effect of the bill  
on the Army pay, active and retired. Section 27 of  
the bill reads as follows:

"That captains and lieutenants of the Army shall  
be entitled to the pay herein stated after their respec-  
tive designations; said rates of pay shall not,  
however, be held to include the increase for length  
of service now allowed to all officers of the Army  
below the grade of brigadier general, in accordance  
with the provisions of sec. 1261 (it should be 1262)  
of the Revised Statutes;" Captain, \$1,800 per year,  
Asst. Surgeons, having the rank of lieutenant,  
\$1,500 per year; regimental and battalion quarter-  
masters and adjutants, \$1,600 per year; other lieu-  
tenants for the first six years, as a commissioned  
officer, \$1,200 per year; after six years' service,  
\$1,500 per year.

Further inspection of the bill would indicate that  
it is designed to take from all officers retired, as  
well as active, below the grade of Major, the in-  
creased pay for length of service. A retired offi-  
cer's pay is based on the pay of the active list, and  
a retired captain or lieutenant will get three-quar-  
ters of the pay of a captain or lieutenant on the  
active list, and the Treasury Department will no  
doubt so construe the law. The United States Su-  
preme Court has decided that the Treasury Depart-  
ment officials seem to try to make the laws, instead  
of construing them, and so that Department will  
probably try to make the law give the least pay.

Section 33 provides "That nothing in this section  
shall be held to apply to any officer, active or re-  
tired, who has been commissioned for distinguished  
services, brevetted for gallantry in action, or for  
gallant and meritorious services in face of the  
enemy, or when the pay of any officer is now pro-  
vided by special act of Congress, or who has been  
continuously in the Service since July 22, 1861, to  
date of the passage of this act;" but it says:  
"Provided further, That in no case shall the  
pay of an officer thus retired exceed seventy-  
five per centum of the pay of his rank when  
retired." If an officer's rank at date of retire-  
ment is that of captain, he would get three-  
quarters of a captain's pay under this act, which  
is \$1,800. Whether mounted or dismounted, a  
mounted captain is to get only \$200 per year extra  
"while performing said mounted duties." It will be  
seen that this act says it shall not, and it shall, and  
when the Treasury Department officials have to  
weigh the law, their decision will be that which  
costs the Government the least money. The last  
clause of Section 33 wipes out the increased pay  
under the Tyler decision, even if the pay for  
length of service should be restored in this act.

So far as we can judge the officers now upon the  
retired list whose rate of pay will be cut down be-  
low seventy-five per cent. of the pay of the rank  
upon which they were retired number thirty-nine.  
This includes sixteen chaplains, all upon the retired  
list, except Geo. P. Van Wyck who was retired for  
disability incurred in the line of duty. We give  
the names of the other officers with the percentage  
of pay they will receive under the bill if it becomes  
a law:

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Holt, 28 per cent.  
Col. Granville O. Haller, 66 per cent.  
Col. J. A. Ekin, 46 per cent.  
Major R. C. Walker, 28 per cent.  
Major Jos. A. Potter, 36 per cent.  
Major E. D. Judd, 36 per cent.  
Major R. D. Clarke, 36 per cent.  
Major E. H. Brooks, 36 per cent.  
Major N. Vedder, 42 per cent.  
Major T. C. H. Smith, 30 per cent.  
Major F. Bridgman, 46 per cent.  
Major W. P. Gould, 48 per cent.  
Major Morse K. Taylor, 52 per cent.  
Capt. Thos. H. Reeves, 12 per cent.  
Capt. E. D. Ellsworth, 42 per cent.  
Capt. W. Adams, 42 per cent.  
Capt. R. M. Taylor, 42 per cent.  
1st Lieut. Rollin Perkins, 8 per cent.  
1st Lieut. J. C. Coffman, 12 per cent.  
1st Lieut. J. T. Leavy, 10 per cent.  
1st Lieut. E. R. Clark, 31 per cent.  
1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard, 42 per cent.  
1st Lieut. W. H. Adams, 50 per cent.

GENERAL STEELE having become impatient over  
the delay of the Secretary of War in submitting the  
views of his Department on the Army reorganiza-  
tion bill has received permission from the commit-



tee to report the measure to the House in order that it may obtain a good position on the calendar. The purpose of the committee is to go fully into the subject of reorganization as soon as the War Department is heard from, and to report a bill covering not only the points in the Steele bill but a number of others, and to substitute said bill for the one now on the calendar. In other words the Steele bill is holding a place on the calendar for the committee's measure to be reported on or before it is reached in its regular order for consideration.

#### RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

WHAT was said in the JOURNAL of Jan. 28 on the subject of "Desertions from the Army," has not proved satisfactory, we find, to all the officers of the Recruiting Service. With reference to it one of them writes us as follows: "I have enlisted nearly a thousand men here and the experience is enough to give one some notions in the matter. You do not seem to think it, but it's as true as the rising of the sun that, except in the case of boys fired with martial ardor, almost all, if not quite all, men who enlist do so for reasons other than preference for the Service. The truth may be unpalatable yet it's the truth. You suggest information as to applicants' life for a previous period. That was the rule prescribed for the office here and I endeavored to carry it out faithfully. I soon found out that to do so would practically stop recruiting, as applicants were, as a general thing, rovers. I soon learned, too, that the most satisfactory of recommendations were no guarantee as to probability of remaining in Service; in fact, they were not worth the paper they were written on. You suggest the assignment of recruits one by one to be broken in with companies. That has always been the case here, enlistments being made for the Division, men enlisting for any arm and any company they chose. One of the most intelligent and best recommended men that I enlisted was a school teacher with a good recommendation as a debt collector. I enlisted him for Arizona. After getting his railroad ticket in S. F. he sold it and decamped. Men enlisting for the Departments of Columbia and Arizona deserted to such an extent that no enlistments are now made for those departments. One thing that drives new men to desert is the clothing settlements. Men enlist for pay. The U. S. baits them with \$13 per month, and as soon as enlisted requires them to draw clothing, about \$35 worth or more. If he enlists, say in April, he gets pay for April and May, but in June he gets nothing, and in July little or nothing. Suppose in your office you required type-setters to buy type, in brief, carry out the clothing idea. Do you not see under what difficulties you would labor in publishing the JOURNAL? As the clothing is forced on the recruit he should be allowed a year before settlement is made. Eighteen years ago or so clothing settlements were made bi-monthly and recruits then deserted like sheep. The stupid rule is practically still in effect in the case of men enlisting in the spring and fall. As careful soldiers when discharged draw from \$50 to over \$100 clothing money the allowance would seem to be ample, but to stop most of a recruit's pay for a couple of months, through no fault of his, is unwise."

#### THE BOARD ON TACTICS.

A LITTLE point occurs to us in connection with the Board for the Revision of Tactics to which we desire to call the attention of the board, and at the same time we should like to hear the views of the Army at large. The command that brings a body of men from a condition of individual ease to one of regularity and order is the well-known "Attention." But this word is always (except by military pedants) pronounced "Tention," and any attempt to enunciate the first syllable deprives the word of the forcible utterance that should always characterize a word of command. Inasmuch then as the customary military pronunciation of this word is 'Ten-tion', with the accent on the last syllable, why not print it so in the Tactics, and make the best usage, the only official usage. The apostrophe at the head of the word will preserve grammatical propriety by showing that the first syllable has been elided, and written and spoken Tactics will thus be made to agree. Our language is full of workmen's abbreviations that have been adopted because they filled a gap,

and many of their slang or obsolete words are in general use in technical language, especially in machinery. Why not have a military technical language in all cases where reason and expediency justifies it.

Similarly, we would recommend that whenever a commanding officer indicates the cadence of the step the Tactics should tell him to say "Hep!" as is the actual custom of service. What if "Hep" does stand for "Left," it is the word that is always used, and perhaps it would be just as well to give it official recognition. We trust that in all things the board will endeavor to create practical Tactics, and that they will not hesitate to give official sanction to all customs of service that are backed by years of practical experience.

The board, having perfected their organization, are in almost daily receipt of the various ideas relating to this subject, being forwarded through the Adjutant-General. The following documents have been submitted and are being considered as fast as circumstances will permit: "Upton's New Method, revised and completed by 1st Lieutenant E. J. McClernand, 2d Cavalry;" "Upton Revised, by Captain John Drum, 10th Infantry;" "Upton Revised, by 1st Lieutenant H. J. Reilly, 5th Artillery;" "Upton Revised, by 1st Lieutenant H. T. Reed, 1st Infantry;" "Upton Revised, by Colonel George Gibson, 5th Infantry." New systems, more or less complete, for the infantry, have been submitted by 1st Lieutenant Guy Howard, 12th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler, 5th Artillery; Major W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers (in this case papers not yet received); Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Infantry. Captain Selden A. Day has filed a paper, but the completed tactics have not yet reached the board. Mr. J. T. Stewart, of Philadelphia, is the only civilian thus far to submit a proposed system.

Captain J. P. Story, 4th Artillery, has submitted a paper on the "formation of the company," translated from the French. Special schools for the three arms with bugle calls, whistle signals, gymnastics, etc., have been forwarded for the consideration of the board, but beyond arranging and systematizing the volume of the matter being received, very little has been done by the board as yet. A discolored volume on the subject of tactics, bearing the date of 1808, is so far the earliest specimen of tactics yet submitted. Already the mass of literature bearing upon the subject has become larger than the space allotted to it will accommodate and the outlook is good for a most complete exposition of the subject by the board.

#### PROVIDING GUNS AND TORPEDOES.

THE following bill, proposed by General Benét, chief of ordnance, has been accepted by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Public Defence and Armament. At the meeting of the full committee on Tuesday it was practically decided to adopt the recommendation of the sub-committee, though it was concluded to delay final action until Chairman Townshend can attend. The bill was adopted by the sub-committee as a substitute for the Critchfield bill and other measures.

Section 1. For the purchase of sub-marine mines, for needful casemates, cable galleries and appliances to operate sub-marine mines, for continuing torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of torpedo service, \$500,000.

Sec. 2. For the purchase of rough finished, oil tempered and annealed steel for high power coast defense guns of 8, 10 and 12 inch calibre, in quality and dimensions conforming to specification, subject to instruction at each stage of the manufacture and including all the parts of each calibre, \$7,500,000. Provided, That no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered.

Sec. 3. For the purchase of the material for and the manufacture of 12-inch breech loading rifle mortars, either of steel or of cast iron, steel hooped, as hereinafter provided for, to equal in power and accuracy of five the best existing similar pieces, \$500,000.

Sec. 4. For the manufacture of breech-loading steel field guns, carriages and equipments for the Service of batteries of field artillery, \$225,000.

Sec. 5. For the manufacture, purchase and test of the guns and carriages required in establishing standard types of construction in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 2 of the act of July 6, 1864, making appropriations for fortifications, etc., for the alterations of carriages on hand to adapt them to existing service conditions, for projectiles, powder, fuses, high explosives and implements; their trial and proof; for experiments in the means of protecting torpedo lines; for compensation of draughtsmen while employed in the Army Ordnance Bureau on Ordnance Construction and for the necessary expenses of ordnance officers while temporarily employed at the Proving Ground and absent from their proper stations at the rate of \$2.50 per diem while so employed, \$500,000.

Sec. 6. For the erection, purchase or manufacture of the necessary buildings and other structures, machinery, tools and fixtures for an Army Gun Factory for finishing and assembling heavy ordnance to be erected at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., in accordance with the recommendations of the Gun Foundry Board of Feb. 18, 1884, \$250,000.

Sec. 7. The guns and mortars provided for by this act

shall be manufactured at the gun factory to be established at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., heretofore provided for or by contract, should the necessities of the service in the judgment of the Secretary of War require it. The material for the same shall be purchased in accordance with sec. 3709, R. S., for which purpose the Secretary of War is authorized to make contracts with reasonable steel manufacturers, after proper advertisement, continuing not less than thirty days in the newspapers most likely to be read by the said manufacturers: Provided, That each bidder with whom such contract shall be made shall agree to erect in the U. S. a suitable plant, including the best modern appliances, capable of making all the steel required and of furnishing it in accordance with the contracts and shall further agree to deliver yearly a specified quantity of each calibre, the time of the delivery of the steel for the smaller calibres of heavy guns to commence at the expiration of not more than 18 months, and that for the largest calibre specified in the advertisement at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the acceptance of the contracts, and that all the material for said guns and mortars except for those provided for in sec. 5 shall be manufactured in the U. S.: And provided further, That to meet present necessities and until manufacturers in the U. S. are prepared to furnish steel in quantities suitable for such purpose the Secretary of War may at his discretion contract for cast iron bodies for breech loading and rifled mortars, after due advertisement and under the usual specifications required by the War Department for procuring cast iron guns.

Sec. 8. Appropriations herein provided for shall be available until expended.

Total amount of bill, \$9,985,000.

THE Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, Limited, in the report of the directors and statement of accounts to Dec. 31, remark that they have satisfaction in stating that the reputation of their various arms and ammunition has been well sustained, that the amount of business done shows an advance on the closing operations of the late firm, and that the future prospects are encouraging. The trials abroad of the Hotchkiss manufactures have been attended with success, new fields of business have been opened, and additional patents have been taken out for new inventions which materially strengthen those purchased from the late firm. One important extension of the business has been the establishment of relations with the Government of the United States and the commencement of the manufacture of the Hotchkiss by the Pratt and Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn. The Pratt and Whitney Co. have expended some \$50,000 in preparing for work upon the Hotchkiss gun, the addition to their plant including two rifling machines, twelve or fourteen feet in length. A new four story building, having 48,000 square feet of room, will be chiefly used for the manufacture of the Hotchkiss. Three grades of guns are in the works—a light one-pounder, a revolving three-pounder, and a six-pounder. As constructed at Hartford, the parts of the Hotchkiss will be interchangeable, which is not the case with the guns manufactured in France. We have no doubt that American ingenuity will be able to improve upon foreign methods. The capital of the Pratt and Whitney Co. is half a million of dollars. Upon this their profits last year were 20 per cent. on total sales of over \$800,000. Three-fourths of this came from the sale of machinists' tools and machinery. Their orders for guns include one for 250 of the Pratt and Whitney machine gun.

MR. GROSVENOR of Ohio, introduced in the House March 5 a resolution reciting that in response to his resolution of January 13, calling for information as to whether there had been any departure in the compilation of the Rebellion records as now carried on from the plan adopted when the work was in charge of Lieut. Col. Scott, the Secretary of War replied, on the authority of Lieut. Col. Lazelle, the present compiler, that there had been no change in arrangement or subject matter; that there is reason to believe that unofficial matter has been introduced into the records, and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain whether such unofficial matter has been incorporated in the records; if so, under what circumstances and by what authority. This resolution has reference to the introduction into the appendix of the 20th volume of the Rebellion records of documents concerning the 15th Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry. It is charged that these documents are newspaper clippings without official authority, and wholly out of place in an official record of the war. From official documents, signed by Gen. Rosecrans and Stanley in 1863, it would appear that from 400 to 700 of this Anderson troop refused to participate in the battle of Nashville on the plea that they were enlisted as a body guard to do special duty about headquarters. With reference to this, Gen. Stanley said: "What do they mean by a body guard (a most disgusting military phrase, by the way)? As I understand it, simply that they did not mean to fight. Of those, nearly 300, who followed their officers to the field, I must speak in terms of high commendation. They did their whole duty, fearlessly, faithfully; nay more—with enthusiasm. 'Tis a sad subject." . . . Mr. Grosvenor's action is undoubtedly prompted by a long and indignant despatch to the Cincinnati Commer-



*cial-Gazette* by Gen. H. V. Boynton, who says in concluding:

To turn the official records of the War of the Rebellion into a national scrap-book would be bad enough even if the scraps could be shown to be true, but to thrust in newspaper clippings which falsify history falls little short of a crime.

To do this, and thereby whitewash a lot of aristocratic mutineers who boasted of the money and influence of their friends, may seem proper and seemly to those who have done this thing, "but it is none the less an outrage upon all soldiers who did their duty, and none the less a crime against history."

If there was a case during the war concerning which the records should now be permitted to tell the unvarnished truth, surely this mutiny is one of them. It will be interesting to see how the matter will strike the House of Representatives, which has been trifled with and imposed upon, and President Cleveland, under whose administration such mutilation of the war records is going on.

The present title, "The War of the Rebellion, a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," should be amended by adding the words, "Corrected and Explained by Compilation from the Newspaper Literature of the War Period, Selected and Adopted as Official, by Lieut. Col. H. M. Laseille, Pursuant to Acts of Congress."

We understand that the facts in the case are these: In considering the history of the mutiny of the 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the "Anderson Cavalry," when the volume was nearly ready for the press it was thought just to those of the regiment who had volunteered to go to the front and take part in the fight at Murfreesboro' that their names should be published. Official notice was accordingly received from the chief clerk of the War Department that the list of these names would be made up there and forwarded to the War Records office. Soon after this time, such a roll was received from the Adjutant-General's Office, embracing 453 names of members of the Anderson Cavalry. It was made up at the War Department and forwarded to the office in charge of the Rebellion Records, and when received was entitled "Roll of Honor;" "The Anderson Guards who went to the front and were engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro'."

In forwarding the list, the Adjutant-General of the Army certified that it was made from the official reports to General Rosecrans, and that it had been carefully compared and confirmed by the official records of the Adjutant-General's Office. Such an indorsement has always been regarded at the office of the War Records, as quite sufficient to give an official character to any document received, without further investigation. The authenticity of this was of course not questioned, and no doubt was entertained of its correctness. Official information filling gaps in the Rebellion Record is almost daily asked for and obtained at the War Records Office, from the records of the Adjutant-General's Office, and this has been the custom for years past. In fact the information received in this case is regarded as precisely parallel to that of the list of officers and men who have received medals of honor, which are made up at the office of the Adjutant-General and published as a part of the history of every battle in the volumes of the Rebellion Records.

The Berkeley Lyceum, which was dedicated on the evening of Feb. 27, is one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in the country. It was built with funds furnished by a stock company consisting of the parents and friends of the pupils of the Berkeley School in 44th street, presided over by John S. White, LL. D. The cost was \$120,000. It occupies a plot of ground 50 feet by 100, and has in addition a gymnasium and drill room, a beautiful little theatre seating 550 persons, a dancing and dining room, plunge and needle baths, a billiard room, bowling alley, tennis, rifle, and base ball practice courts, and other conveniences. It is under the direction of Watson L. Savage, M. D., and it is intended that the most careful attention shall be given to the proper direction of the exercises for physical training with reference to the special requirements of the individual. The building, outside of the theatre and dance hall, is devoted during the day to the use of the pupils of the Berkeley and in the evening it is at the disposal of the adult members of the institution. The exercises of dedication were participated in by Bishop Potter, Joseph H. Choate, John S. White, LL. D., and Geo. Wm. Curtis, a poem being delivered by Mr. Charlton M. Lewis, one of the graduates of the Berkeley.

The Ordnance Department of the Army having finally succeeded in obtaining a sufficient quantity of the proper grade of powder for the 8-inch steel rifle, the piece has been turned over to the Testing Board at Sandy Hook for the official endurance tests. The gun has now been fired 129 rounds in all. During the recent firings for tests of powder the gun, with a charge of 106 lbs. of powder and 300 lbs. projectile, gave an initial velocity of 1800 ft. per second, the pressure being as low as 16 tons. The new experimental 5-inch field gun and carriage were recently tried at Sandy Hook with most excellent results.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted an estimate to Congress for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun to be visible on the Pacific Coast January 1 next.

The Emperor William of Germany closed his long and eventful career on Friday morning, March 9, at half-past eight, wanting only thirteen days to complete the ninety-first year of his life. He controlled the destinies of Prussia for nearly thirty years, having been chosen regent in October, 1858 and crowned king January 21, 1861. Bismarck was chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs the following year, so that his participation in the control of German affairs extends over nearly the whole period of William's reign. In 1864 came the Schleswig-Holstein war; in 1865, Prussia, aided by Italy, humiliated Austria and opened the way for the new German Confederacy. War with France resulted in 1870 and on January 18 following King William was formally proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the Palace of Versailles. He was the sixth king of Prussia, following the reign of Frederick William the Great Elector, and the great grandson of the Elector's great grandson, Frederick the Great. His reign covers a most eventful period in German history. From him the authority descends to the stricken Crown Prince, and all Europe waits with anxiety to learn what will follow.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World publishes some facts concerning the military record of Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, including the letter of General Hancock recommending him for promotion to his present rank. It says in this connection: "The misrepresentations periodically thrown out from Washington regarding General Nelson A. Miles are evidently for a purpose. Illustrating this is the recent report telegraphed over the country that great indignation was felt in Army circles at Washington over the fact that the Congressional delegations of the Pacific Coast, Democratic and Republican alike, had recommended General Miles for the prospective vacancy in the grade of major general in case General Terry should be placed upon the retired list of the Army, and asserting that General Miles's promotion heretofore had been due to the influence of the Sherman and Cameron families. The friends of General Miles respect the record of General Terry and sincerely sympathize with him in his ill-health, and the fact that they have exercised their right to recommend Gen. Miles for promotion to the place which was generally reported would be soon vacated by Gen. Terry's voluntary retirement could not be construed as either indecorous or premature. It is the custom in military life to do that very thing, and there are thousands of communications in the War Department recommending officers of the Army not only for existing vacancies but for the prospective ones as well, and, indeed, for any that may occur. The action of the Pacific Coast delegation was for the best interests of the great States and Territories which they represent and in behalf of an officer who had been closely identified with the progress of that part of our country."

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieutenant Jefferson R. Kenn, Assistant Surgeon, detached from Fort Sill and ordered to duty at Fort Robinson. Major Israel O. Dewey, Paymaster, is placed on the retired list from March 9. (S. O., H. Q. A., March 9.)

#### THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Urgency Deficiency bill was passed by the Senate March 7th, and is now in the hands of the House Committee on Appropriation for concurrence in Senate amendments. A section was added to the bill by the Senate providing for the payment of a large number of claims recently certified from the Treasury Department, and the list of Navy claims from the Court of Claims which are published elsewhere in the JOURNAL. Among the items of appropriation for Treasury claims referred to are: For pay of two and three year volunteers, 1871 and prior years, \$47,741.46; for bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, 1871 and prior years, \$47,151.97; for bounty under act of July 28, 1866, 1880 and prior years, \$8,150.00; for horses and other property lost in the military service, \$22,323.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred bill S. 1861, report the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass. They say: "The proposed act requires the Secretary of War to complete the quarters, barracks, and stables at Fort Robinson and at Fort Niobrara to a capacity suitable for a garrison of ten companies at each of said forts. The reasons set forth in the letter of the Lieut. General of the Army which impel him to recommend the bill would seem to be sufficient, and these considerations are concurred in by the Secretary of War."

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at its session on Wednesday adopted favorable reports on bill No. 1810, allowing the pay of rear admiral to commodores while acting in that capacity; S. 1463, to retire Lieut.-Col. Broome, U. S. M. C., with rank of colonel; S. 881, increasing pay of ensigns; S. 870, for relief of officers retired on account of physical defects which are not disqualification on entering the Service (this measure applies directly to Lieut. John C. Soley, who was retired on account of color blindness), and S. 1176, to give Capt. Charles Thomas,

U. S. N., the full retired pay of his rank instead of three-fourths of furlough pay. An amendment was made to this bill providing that the increase should not take effect until after the passage of the act.

The Senate Military Committee at a special meeting March 9th, adopted favorable reports on the bills increasing the disability retired list to include 80 odd officers on sick leave, and to restore Lieut. Jouett. An adverse report was made on the measure to reduce the term of service for retirement of enlisted men. Favorable action was also taken on all pending Army nominations, including Chaplain Dolphin.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has finally agreed to repeal the Benét-Cutcheon Amendment bill, with the total amount of proposed appropriation fixed at \$7,475,000.

An unsuccessful effort was made on Wednesday to bring up the Appropriation bill for the Military Academy.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument at Brooklyn, N. Y., commemorative of the Revolutionary War.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to make an adverse report on the bill to give Capt. Chas. Thomas the retired pay of his rank in lieu of retired furlough pay.

Consideration of the bill granting commissions to several naval apprentices annually, has been postponed by the committee in consequence of the absence of the author of the bill, Mr. McAdoo.

Mr. Herbert, who is in charge of the Naval Appropriation bill, is now at work on that measure, but has made very little progress as yet.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. R. 59, Hawley. Joint Resolution authorizing Brig.-Gen. Abner Baird, U. S. A., to accept from the President of the French Republic a diploma conferring the decoration of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

S. 2153, 2154, Chandler. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase from Albert Opter, artist, the painting of Camp Clay or the rescue of Lieut. Greely and party, and the painting, "The Highest North of all Found."

S. 2209, Hawley. That there shall be added to the Insp.-General's Department of the Army four inspectors-general, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of major: Provided, That the appointments to fill the vacancies created by this act shall be made from captains in the Army.

Sec. 2. That there shall be all wred to each officer of the Insp.-General's Department when on duty one civilian clerk, whose compensation and travelling allowances shall be the same as those of clerks now allowed to officers of the Pay Department.

Sec. 3. That there shall be allowed to each officer of the Insp.-General's Department when on duty one civilian messenger, whose monthly compensation shall not exceed \$45 per month.

S. 2216, Dawes. That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., one fire-proof carpenter's and stocking shop. The plan, specifications and full estimates for said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not exceed for said building complete the sum of \$75,000.

S. 2244, Manderson, by request. That the act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, giving pay to officers of United States volunteers for services rendered before they were mustered in the military service of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, amended to include the additional aides-de-camp created by the act approved August 5, 1861.

S. 2265, McPherson. That from and after the passage of this act the pay of an acting assistant surgeon in the Army shall be the same allowed by law for a second lieutenant, mounted; and in computing the increase for length of service all service rendered prior to the passage of this act shall be included. He shall be entitled to forage for one horse actually kept, and to the quarters and commutation for quarters now provided by contract, but his quarters may be assigned by the post commander during his service at the post. Sec. 2. That all laws and regulations which apply to the retirement of surgeons and assistant surgeons of the Army from active service are hereby extended to include acting assistant surgeons: Provided, That no acting assistant surgeon hereafter appointed shall be retired for age whose aggregate service has been less than twenty years. Sec. 3. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to acting assistant surgeons stationed at United States arsenals.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED—HOUSE.

H. Res. 125, Heard. Authorizing the reprinting of 7,000 copies of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion."

H. Res. 126, Laird. Authorizing the use of certain Government property located at Fortress Monroe, Va., and appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose of carrying on certain experiments in the use of high explosives in projectiles fired from ordinary guns with the ordinary service charge of black powder, by the "Graydon Dynamite Projectile Cartridge and High Explosive Company," under the supervision and direction of an officer of the Army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and an officer of the Navy, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall report to their respective departments the results of such experiments and demonstrations. Said experiments and demonstrations to be conducted within three months from the passage of this joint resolution.

H. R. 8039, Thomas, of Illinois, by request. Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer from the miscellaneous receipts and Naval pension funds as salvage money all such amounts as have been covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts or Naval pension funds or otherwise arising from the condemnation and sale of derelict property abandoned and picked up at sea, said moneys to be subject to the requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, and to be distributed, pursuant to the laws regulating the distribution of prize money, by the accounting officers of the Treasury to the respective parties who picked up the same.

P. A. ENGINEER GEO. W. BAIRD has been ordered to New York on special temporary duty connected with the evaporators and distillers, building by the Davidson Steam Pump Co. for the various cruisers and gunboats.

The several companies of the 6th Regiment, N. Y., will be inspected at the Armory by the Inspector General as follows: Co. E, Capt. Coleman, Friday, March 9. Co. C, Capt. McCarthy, Monday, March 12. Co. D, Capt. Cox, Tuesday, March 13. Co. A, Capt. Brennan, Wednesday, March 14. Co. H, Capt. Moran, Thursday, March 15. Co. K, Capt. Kerr, Monday, March 19. Co. I, Capt. Cunningham, Tuesday, March 20. Co. B, Capt. Conlon, Wednesday, March 21. Co. G, Capt. Egan, Thursday, March 22. Co. F, Capt. Mortimer, Friday, March 23. Assembly on each occasion in State Service Uniform, fatigue caps, at 8 o'clock P. M., sharp.



## TEMPTATION OF ST. ANTHONY.

An officer of the Army, who served during the War of the Rebellion, furnishes us with the following song, with which he and others were accustomed to beguile the tedium of camp life in those days of jocund youth ere yet they heard "the muffled tramp of years come stealing up the slope of Time:"

St. Anthony sat on a lowly stool,  
And a big black book he held in his hand,  
Never his eyes from the pages he took.  
But with steadfast gaze the volume scanned.  
The Devil was in the best humor, that day,  
That ever his Highness was known to be in,  
And that's why he brought all his lumps to play  
With sulphur, tar, and pitch and rosin;  
They came to the Saint in a motley crew,  
Twisting and twirling themselves about,  
Imps of every shape and hue,  
A devilish strange and rum-looking rout.  
Yet:

The good St. Anthony kept his eyes  
So firmly fixed upon his book  
That shouts nor laughter, sighs nor cries  
Could ever win away his look.  
With a rum tra la la la, rum tra la la la,  
Rum tra la la la, li lo ley, rum tra la la la, li lo ley,  
Tra la la, la la la, li lo ley.

There were some with feathers, and some with scales,  
And some with a wrinkled, warty skin,  
Some had no heads, and some had tails,  
And some had fish-like gills and fins.  
Some rode on skeleton beasts, arrayed  
In crimson, gold and velvet stuff;  
Their lips were th'n, and as white as chalk,  
And very much colder than enough.  
Beetles and cankerworms crawled about,  
And filthy toads did squat demure,  
Through holes in the wainscoting mice peeped out,  
'Twas a devilish jubilee, I'm sure,  
Yet, etc.

First came an imp in an earthen pot,  
In an earthen, big-bellied pot sat he,  
Through holes in the sides his arms outshot,  
'Twas rather a comical sight to see;  
And he drummed on his belly so fair and round,  
He drummed on his belly so round and fair,  
And he brought forth a mingled, rumbling sound,  
'Twas rather a comical sound to hear;  
And he hummed, and he hawed, and he winked, and  
he grunted,  
And birth to a bit of song gave he,  
Keeping time to the tune as he galloped along  
While his eyes they fairly stuck out with glee,  
Yet, etc.

This imp sang: "Old Tony, shut up your book,  
Come straighten your back, and be merry and gay;  
Like a round-shouldered fool of an owl, you look,  
Come somewhat more sociable be, I pray.  
Let us see you once laugh, let us hear you once sing,  
Take a lesson from me, you sulky old boy.  
Remember that life has a fleeting wing,  
So you'd better in time make sure of joy."  
Yet, etc.

Next came an imp with a skeleton snout,  
That was both nose and mouth in one;  
And he twanged his nasal melody out,  
With many a quaver, shake and run;  
And his head moved forward and backward still  
Upon his long and snaky neck,  
And he sneezed his sneezes out, until  
His nose tube seemed ready to break;  
And close to St. Anthony's ear he came,  
And he piped and squeaked his music in,  
A shock ran through the good Saint's frame,  
And he shook and he shivered with the din.  
Yet, etc.

Last came an imp, how unlike the rest!  
An exquisitely beautiful female form,  
And whilst, with a whisper, his cheek she pressed,  
Her lips felt downy, soft and warm.  
While over his shoulder she bent the light,  
Of her beautiful eyes upon the page  
They came like a moonbeam's silvery light,  
To his eyes so dim with the mists of age.  
Ho!

The good St. Anthony boggled his eyes,  
As he tried to keep them on his book.  
Ho! up at the corners they 'gan to rise!  
In short he could not choose to look.  
With a rum tra la la la, rum tra la la la, etc.

## MORAL.

There are many devils that roam this world,  
Devils so meagre and devils so stout,  
Sly devils that carry their tails un-curbed,  
Bold devils that go with them quite unfurled,  
Devils with horns and devils without,  
There are serious devils and laughing devils,  
Devils un-couth and devils polite,  
Devils for churches and devils for revels,  
Devils so black and devils so white.  
There are devils so foolish and devils so wise,  
A meek kind of devils and devils that brawl,  
But a laughing woman, with two bright eyes,  
Is the very worst devil of them all!  
With a rum tra la la la, rum tra la la la, etc.

## PROMOTION FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says: "As there is no garrison in Washington beyond four or five batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry, and company officers are not in a position to cut much of a figure in society, Army officers of the line are neither numerous nor influential here. But as the War Department and the Army Headquarters are here the staff of the Army is necessarily very strongly represented here, both in numbers and rank. Each staff department has a brigadier-general at its head, and an assortment of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors under him, not to speak of captains. It is natural enough therefore that the attention of Congress is far more often and more effectively called to the real or supposed needs of the staff than to those of the line. The line of the Army appears to have one friend. Senator

Cullum has introduced a bill providing that any officer of the Army on the active list who has served 21 years in one grade may receive the pay and allowance of the next higher grade until he gets a promotion, or may be retired with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade. There is a good deal of merit in this bill. The slowness of promotion among captains and lieutenants does impair the efficiency of the Army, and while there is a good deal of justice in giving a man who has been a 1st lieutenant 21 years the pay of a captain, there would be a great deal of sense in retiring him altogether. The Army suffers somewhat in peace by the number of old officers, and the captains and lieutenants particularly ought to be youthful and vigorous men. The retirement of officers of the lower grades on a sliding scale of age, instead of having one fixed retiring age of 61 for officers of all grades, would add a little to the retired salary list, but it would promote the efficiency of the Army in two or three ways."

## THE SKELETON BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We must confess to a modicum of surprise to learn that "but few adverse criticisms have been heard on the Steele bill. In many of its features the bill is a tearing down and an attempt at building up with scarcely a precedent in Army legislation. It certainly has the merit (?) of originality, for its like has never before been seen. It is nothing if not comprehensive. It seems to take in "the world and the balance of mankind."

Correctly styled "the omnibus bill," it might be characterized "The blunderbuss bill, to disorganize and skeletonize the Army of the United States."

Without adverting to the various provisions containing the germs of complication and confusion, there is one special feature that puts "the rod in pickle" for the Army. If the bill should become a law it will not be four years until the ghost of its skeleton, with a banner of skull and crossbones, will come home to haunt us.

Are we not skeletonized enough already? We have skeleton colonels who could not think of going into the field with their regiments; skeleton field officers who cannot even command posts; skeleton company officers who think it a hardship that they can't stay away more than four years, to say nothing of four-score skeletons waiting for vacancies on the retired list. Even the rank and file are not exempt from the dread disorders—the thinned lines, the single rank, and from two to three thousand desertions a year reveal a condition of chronic collapse.

"Two battalions shall be manned but the third shall be unmanned." The first two will be things of life—have men in them, the third, or bone battalion—the myth, shadow, or "what is it?" shall be officered.

It may be presumed that the ten companies of infantry are to be contracted into eight so they can the more readily expand into twelve. Then it seems that in the event of a war wise foresight has provided that a fourth or depot battalion—myth No. 2, which had neither officers nor men—shall suddenly materialize, move, live and have its being.

Now, does any sane man suppose for an instant that when a great war comes the patriotic young men will rush in crowds to "fine the reglars" and give vitality to the skeletons?

Does any one in the light of experience believe that the Congress representing the people, the governors of States in close sympathy with their fellow citizens, and the prominent men found in every congressional district, will all combine to fill up the ranks of the Regular Army? It is absurd to entertain the thought.

It will be easier to get half a million of volunteers in ninety days, under their own state regimental organizations, to be so mustered into the U. S. Service, than to get one tenth that number for the Regular Army in twice the time. The record of 50,000 desertions on the rolls of the Regular Army since '65 furnishes its own commentary. In time of war the average American citizen will not tend that way.

Until we change our form of government our wars of any magnitude will be mainly fought by volunteers. Our Regular Army will probably furnish its quota of Grants and Sheridans—officers whose minds can grasp a wider field than the realm of the petty details of red tape and militarism—officers who will know how to appreciate and guide the intelligent pluck and energy of the American volunteer.

All the gush of the young essayist about the Regular Army being the nucleus for rallying millions will have been in vain. The Regular Army as such will not cut the most prominent figure in a great war. The phantom battalions of the Steele bill will fail to attract.

What will be the result should the bill pass? Just as soon—and it won't be long—as public attention is directed to the fact—apparent or real—that in addition to an army of staff officers, one third of the line officers belong to mythical organizations—over five hundred officers without commands!—there will be "music in the air."

The people will say and Congress will say that if two thirds of the line officers are enough to command the men in the Army, there is no need of the five hundred of the skeleton third! It will not avail to urge that they can be observed on Indian duty, detailed as military professors at colleges, or sent abroad as attaches to foreign legations. The "skeleton in the closet" would have to go. The Secretary of War will be empowered to dispose of the excess. Division and Department commanders, and even colonels of regiments will have something to do with the reduction. Favoritism and prejudice will play their usual parts; and "the least desirable officers" will be put on the skeleton list and honorably (1) mustered out.

In 1896 the Army was reorganized. Men fresh from the field of battle received commissions as a supposed reward for good service rendered. In less than three years the infantry was reduced nearly one-half, and about 600 officers were put on the supernumerary list. On Jan. 1, 1871, the unassigned received a New Year's gift from a grateful country—discharge with a year's pay. Hence it is that we do not wish to be reorganized, and "done over" again.

We think, with the Wheeler bill, the Manderson bill and the Steele bill, all will fail.

The Manderson bill will probably be sacrificed between the other two. We hope the Manderson

bill will pass; not that eight or twelve companies can be any better commanded than ten, but for the simple reason that the old captains and lieutenants ought to be set up a peg. But the longest for does not always happen. The lower house of this Congress will not dare add to the Army 200 officers and 2,500 men, involving an increased expense of over a \$1,000,000 annually. The only chance for the three-battalion infantry organizations is in a corresponding reduction of the number of infantry regiments; but it is now improbable that even this will be done.

There may be a compromise by fixing up the Pay Corps and grading up the Subsistence Department. The line must wait until the crumbs fall from the table of those who sit at the feast. X.

## PROMOTION IN PAY DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

My attention has been called to an article in the Washington Capital containing a reflection on me for attempting, through a bill recently introduced into the Senate by Senator Manderson, to secure legislation providing that continuous service in the grade of major of officers in the Pay Department should be made the basis and regulate the order of their promotion.

The bill referred to, prior to its introduction in the Senate, was sent by me to the Paymaster-General for his consideration and recommendation. I was advised, by his direction, that he did not consider it expedient to make continuous service in one grade in the Pay Department the basis of the promotion of such officers as would come within the purview of the proposed law. To this I replied that if he did not feel free to recommend the bill as drawn, he could strike out the clause or condition he regarded as objectionable.

To Senator Manderson, who kindly introduced the bill, the entire object sought to be accomplished was fully explained, and a printed copy of my argument on the subject of relative rank in the Pay Department, prepared when the whole matter was before the Attorney General a few years since, was placed in his hands for his information. There has been no attempt to "play a trick" on any one, but a simple effort to correct by legislation a great wrong and injustice under which certain officers have suffered for years through a misconstruction of the law. Officers who were subordinate to the present Paymaster-General and other paymasters during the war were placed above such previously superior officers, at the reorganization in 1867, through what is believed to have been a palpable misconstruction of the statutes; and, what was even more a violation of its spirit and purpose, officers who were appointed from a status of civilians were placed above those whose service in the Department was continuous from the beginning of the war. Our view of the law was sustained by Paymaster-General Brice and other prominent officers. I have done nothing whatever to be ashamed of, either in the draughting of the proposed bill or in the explanation of its scope and purpose.

The gross attack made on me in the Capital at a time when I was en route to this city with the remains of my only daughter, and in the deepest mental distress, was cruel and heartless.

Very respectfully,

C. M. TERRELL, Paymaster, U. S. A.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 29, 1888.

## "NOT INCIDENT TO THE SERVICE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of March 3, on first page, is an editorial saying that section 33 of the Steele bill is aimed at the officers on the retired list whose disability was "not incident to the service." Of the 400 officers on the retired list, less than twenty belong to that class. As to the justice or injustice done these few, by being so retired, I can only speak as to one, with whose services and history I am acquainted. This officer entered the Volunteer service in 1861 as a private soldier, and came out of the War in 1865 as Colonel of his regiment. In 1866 he was appointed in the Regular Army, passing a satisfactory mental and physical examination, and received two brevet commissions "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." While in the line of duty, as commander of the post at an unhealthy station in the South, he contracted what the post surgeon and two Army medical boards pronounced consumption. When it was thought he could not recover, he was ordered before a Retiring Board and was found by the board to be disabled for active service on account of a disease "not incident to the service." As this officer shared the opinion of his friends, that he could only live a short time after retirement, he filed no formal protest against the great injustice done him by the decision of the retiring board, that his sickness was "not incident to the service," for whether incidental or not, the records and proof in the case show that the disability resulted from sickness "contracted in the service in the line of duty." His life having been prolonged beyond all expectation, he is now to be punished by Mr. Steele's bill more certainly and more fearfully than if guilty of some crime requiring a court-martial. I cannot believe that the Senate and House of Representatives, in order to deprive less than twenty officers of the comforts of life, will sanction this provision in Mr. Steele's bill until it is so amended as to exempt from its provisions all officers so retired, who have records of honorable service during the war.

"JUSTICE."

## HONORING LAFAYETTE.

It has been decided to present to the city of Paris a statue of Washington in acknowledgment of that of Lafayette given by France to New York in 1876. It will be the work of an eminent American sculptor and cast in this country, that it may in every sense be a purely American gift. The intention is to have it finished and sent to France in time to be unveiled in Paris with proper ceremonies on April 30, 1889—one hundred years after Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States of America. The cost of the statue and sending it to France will not be more than \$20,000.

The present organization of ladies in charge of the affair, and to whose subscriptions may be sent, include the names of Mrs. Wm. C. Endicott and Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## APPROPRIATION FOR THE MILITIA.

Mr. CHROUSE introduced a bill (H. R. 8052) amending section 1 of an act of Feb. 13, 1887, entitled "An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia," so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. That the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores and camp equipage for issue to the militia."

## NATIONAL MILITIA RETURNS.

SO MANY errors having been made in printing the abstract of the militia forces recently communicated to Congress, the Senate has ordered the document reprinted. As the report we published at the time (JOURNAL, Feb. 18, p. 594) was taken from the original manuscript, it will not be necessary for us to refer to the revised copy.

## THE RANGE AT CREEDMOOR.

THE National Rifle Association Directors on Tuesday discussed the bill now in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee at Albany asking the State to purchase lands at Creedmoor in order to perpetuate the Creedmoor range and make some improvements. The Rifle Association on its part offers to deed over to the State the lands it now owns, and asks only the use of the range for the fall meeting and practice. A committee, consisting of Gen. Geo. W. Win- gater, Rodney C. Ward and John B. Woodward, was appointed to go to Albany to urge a favorable report of the bill to the Legislature and suggest a few minor changes in the bill. They found an opposition to the bill at Albany and it will undoubtedly receive a favorable report.

## STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE following were commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of February:

8th Regiment.—Louis Hepp, 1st Lieutenant; John T. Slingerland, 2d Lieutenant.

11th Regiment.—Gustav M. Junker, 2d Lieutenant.

12th Regiment.—Louis G. Brizz, 1st Lieutenant.

13th Regiment.—P. De Witt Talmage, Chaplain; John A. Cochran, Assistant Surgeon; and Theodore H. Babcock, Inspector of Rifle Practice—each with the rank of Captain; Charles Werner, Q. M., with the rank of 1st Lieutenant; Jesse A. Wernberg, C. S., with the rank of 1st Lieutenant; George G. Cochran, Captain.

14th Regiment.—Charles C. Wallace, 1st Lieutenant; William C. Noble, 2d Lieutenant; Edward W. Castell, 2d Lieutenant.

22d Regiment.—Charles A. Du Bois, Captain.

23d Regiment.—William H. B. Smith, 1st Lieutenant; Edward Morris, 2d Lieutenant; William M. Despard, 2d Lieutenant.

25d Regiment.—John H. M. Winne, 1st Lieutenant.

32d Regiment.—George R. H. Kiley, 1st Lieutenant; William C. Boardman, 2d Lieutenant; Frank S. Drake, 2d Lieutenant; Thomas J. Quillivan, 2d Lieutenant.

69th Regiment.—Michael Lynch, 2d Lieutenant.

74th Regiment.—Clark T. Roberts, 2d Lieutenant.

4th Separate Co.—William H. McVicar, 1st Lieutenant.

20th Separate Co.—Robert P. Bush, Captain; Fred J. Jones, 2d Lieutenant.

25th Separate Co.—George A. Glynn, 2d Lieutenant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## BUFFALO BUGLE BLASTS.

BUFFALO, March 5, 1888.

A GREAT crowd of 2,000 spectators witnessed the battalion drill of the 14th Regt., held Tuesday evening, Feb. 28. Col. Wm. M. Bloomer was in command. The drill was the first the regiment has had since Nov. 22, 1887. About 350 men were on the floor. The movements, as a whole, were fairly well performed, the dress parade being especially well done.

Before the dress parade came the presentation of marksmen's badges. Col. Bloomer addressed his command, saying that they fairly understood the difficulties and trials which had to be experienced to secure these trophies. While the outside public might not appreciate the sacrifice of time and money involved, and did not regard these matters as of much importance, yet to the Guardsmen it was a matter of great moment, because it taught them that their best and most valuable friend in time of action was the rifle and a knowledge of how to use it with proficiency and the great advantage he was glad to be able to say that the regiment stood fourth in rifle practice among all the regiments in the State, the 7th being first, the 23d second and the 18th third.

The captains were then called to the front and given the badges to be distributed among the men of their respective companies. Those who qualified as sharpshooters were: 1st Sergt. J. M. Garrett, Wm. Franklin, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Col. Wm. M. Bloomer, Armorer G. A. Rodgers, Sergt. E. L. Gager and Capt. Wm. F. Dent. The total number that qualified is 122, the average figure of merit being 58.70. Of the two regimental prizes, the Penfold badge was won by Sergt. E. L. Gager, who must establish two more claims to retain it, and the Brook and Weiner badge was won by Capt. Wm. F. Dent, Inspector of Rifle Practice, whose individual property it becomes, he having won it three times. Sergt. J. M. Garrett won the "Division" prize, and is now the champion shot of the regiment. Dancing followed the dismissal of the parade.

Battalion drill is ordered in the 60th Regt. for March 8. Adj. Wm. H. Chapin, of this regiment, is recovering but slowly from his recent serious illness. He will not be able to take part in the work of the regiment for several months.

## Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THE 7th Regt. will parade on Monday evening, March 26, in full uniform for review by Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald, and for presentation of the Cross of Honor for long and faithful service. The medals will be presented to the following officers and men. Silver medals for 15 years' service, to Capt. Wm. H. Palmer, Quartermaster John F. Long, Sergt. Edw. McCoy, Pvt. John G. Bert, 10 years, bronze, to Capt. John R. Paxton, Sergt. W. H. Heiser, Edward W. Burnette, Wm. J. Underwood, Wm. H. Folson, Thomas A. Bartley, Wm. G. Bates, Corp. Charles Clark, Thomas Bates, G. H. Crawford, Pvt. Geo. W. Thatchner, Joseph A. DeLong, Daniel Andrus, Thomas J. Taylor, Thomas J. Blanch (second), W. W. Tompkins, Edward L. Nicol.

The following members who have qualified for this honor have been honorably discharged during the year: Sgts. Walter N. Vail, Chas. Cook, Pvt. John F. Airdge, H. W. Monk. The following officers have qualified for the Cross of Honor (gold, 20 years' service, silver, 15 years): John J. Jones, A. Nesbitt, Walter S. Wilson, Sergt. John W. Coady, Jacob M. Schuyler, Pvt. E. C. Anderson, S. L. H. Ward.

For Cross of Honor, in gold, with 7 in brilliant (for 25 years' service), Capt. Henry S. Steele, Sgt. Hugh B. Thompson, Pvt. John D. McIntyre.

Battalion drills of the 7th Regiment are ordered as follows: Cos. A and H, Friday, March 2 and 30; Cos. B and F, Tuesday, March 6 and 27; B and I, Thursday, March 8 and 22; D and G, Monday, March 12 and April 2; C and K, Wednesday, March 14 and 28. Each battalion of two companies will be divided into six commands. Sergeants will act as officers and corporals as guides.

## COMPANY DRILLS IN THE N. Y. GUARD.

Co. D, 1st Regt.—This company assembled for drill on Thursday evening, March 1, and turned out 16 files, which considering the company has 97 men on its rolls shows that at least one third of them are derelict in their duties. The company was drilled in squads under the command of the sergeants. Later the company was reformed and drilled under the command of the captain. The company went through the drill in good style, and the loading by numbers was good, but in the firing the guides failed to retire at the command ready. The file closers would also look better if they would stand at attention; as it was some of them were leaning on their muskets or against the posts and talking to the visitors. After the firing had ceased, the instructor should command Post, the firings taken as a whole were good, especially the kneeling and direct firings. The captain gave the command not in circle, for a right, which is wrong; he should have commanded fours in circle, right wheel. The marching by fours and by company was very good, a few men only making mistakes, such as marching with heads down and standing with heels apart; the instructions are good and the men pay attention, and as the armory is visited by officers of the Brigade it should make every exertion to be the best by the instructions. Already the presence of a staff officer has benefited the foot and some other regiments should adopt the same plan.

Co. D, 60th Regt., Capt. M. Cox.—This company paraded for drill on Monday, Feb. 27, with 16 files, and a model acting 1st sergeant, who formed the company in good style. When the men fell in they were carefully sized off and when the command, left face, was given the company was correctly dressed. Some of the sergeants from other companies in the regiment should come and see this company formed. They could learn how a company is correctly formed, and if there is any company in need of a lieutenant who understands how to manage a company it should secure this sergeant. Another commendable fact was that the three commissioned officers of the company were present at the roll call. When men come in late they should not fall in on the left of the company, but in the rear of it. At the command, rear open order, march, every man should look to the right, without command, and until the word front. Before the loading and firing the instructor should examine the pieces. As this important proceeding is so often neglected, it was quite a treat to find an intelligent and careful instructor who followed the tactics. The loading and firings were not good. When the command was given to load, the guides retired to the rear. They should wait until the command, "ready." In the direct firing the majority of the men in the rear rank did not step off with the side arm at the word aim, and in the oblique firings the rear rank did not step off in the proper direction. In firing by file the instructor (the lieutenant) ordered the men to commence firing and they commenced from the right of the line, when at the command commence firing, No. 1, front and rear rank of each four, should have led off, then 2, 3 and 4, etc., etc. The manual was well executed but the marching in column of fours was not well done; the time was too slow and the rear rank did not keep their proper distances. In marching fours left, the rear rank should close up at the preparatory command, which they failed to do. The marching by the left flank was good, as was also the movements, fours right and left about. In left front into line, double time, the first four should not put their hands up but march straight to the front in the time, in company, left turn, the left guide should come to carry at command. The side arm movement on left into line was fairly good, but the men failed to keep the ranks properly closed. When the company was marching in platoons, and the command form company was given, the chief of the 2d platoon gave the command left turn at the same time the chief of the 1st platoon did. When they executed the turn the men took too much time and went into a double time, and in one case the left guide went on a double quick with his piece at a carry, and in the other he did not come to a carry, but went in on double time, when the command was given to form company. The chief of a platoon should give his command, left turn, "march," when his platoon is clear of the 1st platoon. The left guide comes to a carry and faces on his ground, and marches in the new direction, in quick time, and after the men have executed the turn in double time they should resume the march in quick time, and dress to the left. After the platoon has halted, at the command left dress the left guide quickly changes to the right of the company (going in front of it), and then dresses to the left. Some of the movements were repeated with more success. Some of the trouble in the companies seems due to the fact that they are drilled in three kinds of time, common, quick, and double time, when there should be but two, quick and double. The company went through the skirmish drill with success. The captain gave the men all the necessary instruction, and in firing advancing and retiring, and in firing in single file advancing, the men paid strict attention, and there was no talking in the ranks. The captain has a manner of fact way of instructing his men. He does not stand off and about at them, but when a man makes a mistake or fails to comprehend the order, he takes a musket and shows the man exactly how he wants it done, and the company evidently appreciate a good instructor, and are interested in the drill. This company is the best we have seen thus far in the regiment, and is in every sense a well drilled one. They also had their recruits just where they belong, viz., in the squad.

Co. C, 11th Regt., Capt. T. F. Schmidt.—This company assembled for drill on Friday evening, March 3, 1888, and turned out 10 files. They were inspected by the captain, who cautioned them to have their uniforms in good shape and talking in the ranks. This company, which is said to be the best drilled company in the regiment, went through the manual of arms in very good shape, order arms and parade rest being especially good. The loadings and firings, and aiming direct, and the oblique firings were very good. But the guides should retire at the command ready and not at the command load. The kneeling was well done, but all the file closers should kneel. In the firing by fours the men were too slow in dropping their pieces after the fire. The company stacked arms and drilled without pieces. They were ordered to front, open file, and went through the setting-up exercise, which was well done—especially the salutes and parade rest, but the marching by the right flank was poor. The men did not keep distance or cover in file. In marching in column of fours the men did not dress on the guide nor keep proper distance. The left guide marched on the wrong flank, and in fours right about went around the last four when he should have turned on his own ground. In marching in double time the step was on the run and the men stamped too much with their feet. The company was deployed as skirmishers. In the deployment by the left, the left guide resigned to the line when it was deployed. He should march on the flank of the 1st file, and at the command halt, he should go to the rear in the file closers. When the company rallied on the centre skirmisher, the company knelt and fired front and rear. They should fire standing and to the front. The firing on the skirmish line was fair, but the men did not take time to aim. The centre skirmisher should not wave his piece when the line is advancing or retiring under fire. In the rare case of four sergeants should fix their bayonets with the company and go inside of the fours on the rally. The instructor was then changed to the sergeants, and the men should have done as well as with the captain. As it was, the manual was poorly done. The men did not keep their fours properly drilled and covered, and in the four right or left about some men went over and some arriving. One of the last four carried his piece as he suited him. The company is a good one, but lacks discipline in the absence of the captain.

Co. C, 14th Regiment, Capt. C. S. Steen, and Co. F, Lieut. A. L. Kline.—These companies assembled for drill at the armory on Monday evening, Feb. 27. Co. C fell in promptly on time and turned out six files. The 1st sergeant quickly inspected the men and turned them over to the lieutenant.

Co. D were also on the floor with six files, but having no commissioned officers present to drill them, were very properly consolidated with Co. C, thus making it one command of 12 files. The instructor failed to make his commands heard and some confusion resulted. The company went through the manual fairly but the guides should not execute the manual, especially in charge bayonet. In marching column of fours the distance was bad. The guides did not keep their distance or the fours keep properly dressed. In marching right or left oblique the men marched too close and did not cover properly, and in coming to a halt some of the men came to a carry before halting. In executing double time some men went into a run, and the fours did not keep their proper distance. In executing on right into line the left guide should come up on the left of his four when it wheels into line. In the left wheel in single rank the left guide marked time and gave way to the rear, when he should have taken short step to the front, describing an arc of a circle. When the guide is left and the company wheels to the left, the right guide should not come to a carry, or the left guide to a right shoulder arms, unless the guides are changed by the instructor before the wheel is commenced. The command left into line wheel was given when it should have been company left wheel, as there was no line to wheel on to. In executing right of company rear into column the company went too far to the right before the command fours left was given. The company is composed of intelligent young men, and if they pay proper attention to the instructions should make well drilled soldiers. The drill closed with the manual of arms. The parade rest was excellent. There was no loadings and firings, and the drill was over in one hour.

## THE THIRTEENTH N. Y.—COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.

This regiment is ordered to assemble, in fatigues uniform, for drill and instruction, as follows: Commissioned officers, Thursday, March 1; non-commissioned officers, Monday, March 5; Cos. A, B, C, D, and E, Monday, March 12 and 20; Cos. F, G, H, I, and K, Wednesday, March 14 and 22. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday evening, March 7, there was a notable gathering of Brooklyn people at the armory of this regiment to witness the drill and instruction of the Rev. Dr. Talmadge upon his course as chaplain. The throng of spectators was so great that every possible point from which anything could be seen was occupied, and hundreds went away disappointed. The crowd was estimated at over 8,000.

The battalion paraded 10 companies of 16 files each. Line was formed around three sides of the room, the men, stimulated, perhaps, by the presence of so many spectators, showing a marked improvement in step and bearing, and in the manual, all of which was apparent throughout the drill.

In spite of the limited space for such a command, the battalion drill was very good—decidedly the best the 13th has given this season. There were one or two errors, but they evidently resulted from failure to hear the commands distinctly.

The battalion movements were executed by wings, simultaneously, and were especially creditable to Col. Austen's skill as drillmaster, since he was obliged, practically, to handle and manoeuvre two commands at once.

The movements executed included formations of column of companies and divisions, from a halt and on the march, and subsequent deployments; breaking to the front and to the rear, into column; march in column and wheel into line, centre forward, and the firings. The firings showed improvement, but may still be made more perfect.

After a rather short drill the battalion was dismissed and reformed for dress parade, with about 400 men in line. The parade was handsomely executed throughout. After the present and the manual the members of the new company, about 40 in number, marched in, in citizens' dress, and were formed in front of the colors, and at the same time Dr. Talmadge, who took his place beside the Colonel, and was introduced to the regiment, and was sworn in. Col. Austen welcomed him in a neat little speech, and Dr. Talmadge made a brief reply in his usual happy vein, after which the dress parade was concluded in the usual manner.

To make room for the new company, Cos. A and C will be consolidated, as Co. A, and the Talmadge company will be designated as C.

## Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

Cos. E, G, and F, of this regiment, assembled for battalion drill on Tuesday, March 6, Col. Seward in command. The battalion was quickly formed by Adj. Yellott D. Dechert in single rank for dress parade. The line was well formed, but the left guide of the last company should not retire in the line of file closers but should take his position on the left of the front rank of his company. The manual of arms was good, but the guides and file closers should not execute the manual (some of the file closers changed bayonets). The parade was dismissed and reformed for battalion drill in four companies of 16 files, single rank. After the ranks were opened the command was drilled in the manual, and the order and parade rest were good. After the manual the battalion was ordered on the march. The instructor failed to give the command order, march, before he put the column on the march, probably because he did not see any rear rank. The battalion was drilled in the movements, close column of companies centre forward, right of companies to the rear into column, forming divisions and companies. In marching by division the men marched well, but the guides did not cover. Some commands marched too far out of the line on account of the guides not covering. The left guide in company in column the left guide should march behind the rear four and not in the file closers. In the left turn some of the guides did not come to a carry, but remained at right shoulder. They should come to a carry and march straight to the front in the new direction. The guide is not responsible for the company which must dress on him, and he must march directly in the track of the front rank. In keeping company dress, before he put the column on the march, probably because he did not see any rear rank. 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all the formations, and the firing by companies was excellent, showing careful instruction. The battalion was marched in columns of fours in double column, close column of 1st division, and marching to the rear, all these movements were well done. The battalion was drilled in double time, the four keeping well dressed. The movement on right into line, double time, and the firing were very good. After the battalion had been dismissed Co. E, Capt. Thurston, deployed as skirmishers. The calls were all by the bugle and the men were very proficient. The deployments were made by the left four take interval. The fire advancing and retreating and on the line good, as also the skirmishers' left wheel, changing by the flanks, rallying by fours, and forming on the right skirmisher in double time. At the conclusion of the drill the next event in order was a promenade concert under the direction of the only Gilmore who rendered Phedre, by Mamezet; Aria (the Lost Chord), by Sullivan; Wagner's Wedding's Score, from Lohengrin, and Puerer's Pay Day on the Old Plantation, after which there was dancing.

#### Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

The wonderful increase in the efficiency of the 23d N. Y. in rifle practice is shown in the increased number of marksmen yearly. In the year 1875, out of 589 men, only 31 men qualified as marksmen, and in 1880, out of 660 men present, there were 6 sharpshooters and 109 marksmen. From 1875 to 1887, inclusive, there were 36 sharpshooters, while in the year 1887 there were 41 sharpshooters. For the years 1875-76 to 1887 the total number of marksmen was 423 and in 1887 456 men qualified out of 664. In 1875 the figure of merit was 56.15, and in 1887 58.00. Although the same class of men are in the regiment now as then, and its strength also about the same average, the education and discipline have greatly improved. We give herewith the progress made by the regiment in the different years, as follows:

Years.	Men.	Sharpshooters.	Fig. of Merit.	Years.	Men.	Sharpshooters.	Fig. of Merit.
1875....	589	31	56.15	1881....	589	4	56.50
1876....	63	31	56.15	1882....	147	8	56.50
1877....	123	5	44.11	1883....	111	8	56.50
1878....	213	5	44.07	1884....	222	18	49.48
1879....	198	5	40.58	1885....	308	28	54.18
1880....	109	6	58.15	1886....	415	41	58.00

From 1875 to 1882 40 points was the necessary qualification to become a sharpshooter. After the year 1882 it was raised to 42 points.

Gen. Chas. F. Robbins, inspector of rifle practice, S. N. Y., has sent the following communication to Col. J. N. Partridge, of the 23d New York: "I have the honor to notify you that Co. I of your command has by its record in rifle practice in 1887 attained the figure of merit of 58.88, and thereby stands at the head of companies in the 2d Brigade, entitling it to a prize in value of \$50. If the commanding officer of said company will communicate with this officer we can arrange for the article desired."

The present season will be brought to a close by the members of the 23d (Brooklyn) N. Y. with a grand entertainment to be given at the armory on Saturday evening, March 24. This will culminate in a grand military display—the Fall of Sebastopol. The admission will be by invitation only to outsiders, and the number of invitations has been limited to 1,500.

#### SIGNAL CORPS, 1st BRIGADE.—MAJOR STANTON.

This corps drilled on Thursday evening at their quarters in the armory of the 71st Regiment and had for drill 17 men. The total number of men to be enlisted is 30. They are all new men who have been selected for their intelligence and ability for that service; they are now drilling under the instruction of Sergt. D. I. Thompson and are being instructed in preliminary duties and the school of the soldier, after which they will take up studies of the signal code. The uniforms are now being made and after March 10 the corps will take possession of the quarters now in use by the 2d Battery.

#### MILITIA ITEMS.

The annual athletic games of Co. H, 8th N. Y., will be given at the armory, on Broadway and 36th street, N. Y., on Saturday evening, March 31. The following are the events, which are open only to members of the regiment: 40 yds dash, 440 yds. run, handicap; half-mile run, open to non-winners of any prize; half-mile change of clothing race, and one mile as you please, heavy marching order. Entries can be made at the armory up to March 23 and the fee is 25 cents for each event. First prize is a gold regimental pin; second prize, a silver medal.

The 8th N. Y. will assemble for drill and instruction and the presentation of Medals of Honor on Thursday, March 22. The 4th N. Y. will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform (blouses and forage caps), for drill and instruction, as follows: Right Wing, Cos. B, F, D and K, Monday, March 12; Left Wing, Cos. A, E, G and I, Friday, March 14.

The 23d annual reception, ball and review of the 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at Wendell's Assembly Rooms, 334-344 West 44th street, on Wednesday evening, March 21.

An order from Adjt.-Gen. Howard, of Maryland, to Saml. M. Mettam, in charge of the Pikeville arsenal, directs him to transfer that property to Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, commanding Maryland Line, in conformity with recent act of Assembly, for the purpose of a home for disabled Confederate soldiers.

Co. D, Ky. State Guards, was mustered in at Lexington, Feb. 27, with forty-eight members. It is called the D. Virtue Johnson Light Artillery. J. B. Veech was elected Captain.

The annual convention of officers of the Wisconsin National Guard was held at Madison, March 8 and 9.

The Rev. Henry A. Farrell, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, has accepted the position of chaplain of the 47th N. Y., recently resigned by the Rev. N. Maynard.

The 1st Brigade (N. Y.) Signal Corps have adopted a lapel button, with an appropriate emblem distinguishing the corps. The design was furnished by Mr. H. S. Geer, Co. F, 12th N. Y., who has also designed similar buttons of distinction for numerous other regiments, which at present seem to be all the rage.

The gold and silver medals to be awarded to the successful competitors in the games of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association, which take place at their armory, 62d street and 9th avenue, N. Y., on Monday evening, April 2, are now on exhibition at Messrs. Spedding Bros., 341 Broadway, N. Y. The medals are of exceptionally handsome design, and are also genuine solid gold and silver, being the handwork of Mr. H. Stoll, 19th John street, N. Y. There will undoubtedly be a large number of entries, and the competition for these valuable trophies will be very keen.

A delinquency court has been ordered by Brig. Gen. McLeer in accordance with instructions from General Headquarters as provided in section 103, Military Code, for the trial of delinquent officers of the 2d Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., who have been reported as delinquent. Details: Col. Edward F. Gaylor, 47th Regt.; Lieut. Col. Alexis C. Smith, 23d Regt.; Maj. Edward Verdeckberg, 33d Regt. The court will convene at Brigade Headquarters on Thursday, March 22, at 8 P. M. and sit without regard to hours.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

SINCE the "reports" presented with the Adjutant-General's report for this year were written several of the suggestions contained have been adopted; viz., adoption of a State regulation uniform (full dress and fatigue), troops to be furnished with overcoats and blankets, and an encampment of the entire Guard ordered for present year to be held at or near Wilmington about the middle of July. Don't know yet who the Government will detail to visit and inspect us, but am sure that it is the unanimous hope and wish

of the "Guard" that that fine old soldier, Col. H. M. Black, 2nd Inf., who was with us in Asheville during the encampment of 1885, may be the man. The sentiment in favor of "practice campaigns" is growing stronger among our troops every day, and any action which the Government may take looking to that end will receive hearty support in this part of the world.

I have been reading and studying with much interest the new system of infantry tactics recently published in the JOURNAL, and trust that out of the multitude of counselors something may be finally evolved to replace the present unwieldy and impracticable system. The JOURNAL grows more interesting and valuable every year.

#### LOUISIANA.

WE are in receipt of the report of G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General of Louisiana, and that of Brig. Gen. Wm. Pierce, commanding State troops in the field in District from Berwick Bay to New Orleans. The total force mustered into the State service is 1,238 men, and the total amount appropriated for military purposes \$5,000. During the month of November last, the labor disturbances in four parishes of the sugar districts required the movement and presence, during 27 days, of 12 companies of cavalry, artillery and infantry before order was restored. That no actual collision occurred with the State troops at any point is attributed to the great steadiness of the officers and men composing the L. S. N. G., and the Special Militia Force.

The report of Gen. Pierce is occupied with an account of this experience as the result of which he says: "In my judgment, founded on my experience during this strike, each parish in the State should have a well equipped and thoroughly organized and drilled cavalry company, showily uniformed, armed with a light, repeating carbine. The want of railroad communication between important points, prevents rapid infantry movements which cavalry can always overcome. The plantations are so extensive that it is impolitic to try to show strength with infantry upon them all, while cavalry in squads can, in an emergency, ride over every plantation in a parish."

#### REVIEW AT THE PRESIDIO, CAL.

THE parade and exercises of the Regulars and militia at the Presidio on Washington's birthday, seem to have given great satisfaction to the public and the press contains nothing but praise. The Call says: Not since 1855 has there been a military display at the Presidio upon anything like the same scale as presented Feb. 22. Not only were the local forces announced as under orders to take the field, but the commanding officer, Maj.-Gen. Howard, had given instructions for the mustering of all the companies stationed at Fort Mason, Presidio, Angel and Alcatraz Island and Benicia. The troops were: 1st U. S. Artillery—Light Bat. K and Cos. A, C, D, F, I and L, Presidio; B and H, Alcatraz; M, Fort Mason.

2d U. S. Cavalry—Troops A and K, Presidio. 1st U. S. Infantry—D, I and K, Angel Island; A and F, Benicia, and C, E and G, Presidio. Of State troops there were the 1st and 3d Infantry of eight companies each, besides seven foot companies of the 2d Artillery, the Light Battery and the Hussars—the cavalry company.

A minute description of the exercises is given and then the Call goes on to say: There were three separate and distinct drills in progress at one time—two in battalion and one in brigade movements. The drill lasted, with the delays, all of three-quarters of an hour, during which the Regulars were kept continually at it. The effect of the rigid military discipline was obvious to any novice in the latter. The ring and rhythm in the manual was particularly observable. In all movements necessitating deployments and changes of fronts perfection almost seemed to have been attained.

In the manual, the men were so perfect that the militiamen could not repress their admiration, and broke out in clapping of hands while at parade rest, an undignified and unmilitary proceeding, which has its only excuse in the fact that the officers were enthusiastic and militiamen.

In the matter of discipline, the vast difference was noticeable. In the ranks of the Regulars all was order, and the men remained in place, even though when at "place rest" they are not required to maintain strict silence or absolute immobility. In the ranks of the militiamen the men would sprawl on the grass awaiting the next command, or smoke, or make a raid upon the man with the water bucket. Even commissioned officers went to the rear further than the line of file closers, to make astronomical observations through the medium of wicker-covered flasks.

The Report gives high praise to the Regulars and militia, and says: It is greatly to the credit of Gen. Howard, and will probably be so considered at headquarters that he should have so promptly and pleasantly followed up the hint given by Gen. Sheridan, and invited Maj. Gen. Dimond, the commander of the N. G. C., to command a division composed of both State troops and Regulars.

The Alta says: It is no more than fair to both the regulars and the militia to observe that the first error on the field was made by the former, although aside from a military point it was most magnanimous on the part of the regulars for the purpose of allowing the formation of the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., to be observed by the thousands of its friends who dotted the hillsides about the grounds. After the lines had formed for inspection there was little or no reason to find fault with the field and line officers and the rank and file. Every one of them seemed to be in proper position, but when the reviewing officer, Gen. Howard, accompanied by Gen. Dimond, Governor Waterman and their personal staffs rode in front of the lines, the indifferent horsemanship of many was most noticeable, and it would be infinitely to the credit of our general, division and brigade commanders if they made it a point to drill their staffs more frequently in the art of horsemanship.

When the columns passed in review, company lines were maintained as perfectly as practicable, and with one or two regimental exceptions, it was hard to observe that the regulars enjoyed any particular distinction over the militia. The 1st Infantry, N. G. C., under Col. Dickinson, acquitted itself remarkably well, and elicited most favorable commendation, but the 3d Artillery, under Col. Wilder, failed to maintain its usual standard of excellence by committing several blunders.

The appearance and drill of the cavalry troops was quite up to the standard of excellence, and taking the whole military features of the occasion into consideration, there was never presented on the Presidio grounds a finer aspect than that of last Wednesday.

The Post says: The Regular Army officers had a genuine surprise in the efficiency of the N. G. C. and their compliments to Major-Gen. Dimond and Brig.-Gen. Outtling had a significance beyond perfunctory courtesy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Chicago Grenadier Corps is the name of our new militia organization, composed of ex-officers and members of the 1st and 2d Regts., L. N. G. There are 40 active and 10 associate members. Feb. 27, the following officers were elected: Military—Ex-Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Davis, of the 1st Regt.; Captain; Hazen T. Miles, ex-Captain Co. C, 1st Regt., 1st Lieutenant; ex-Capt. Edw. D. Ellis, Co. B, 2d Regt., 2d Lieutenant. Civil—Warner E. Jones, a veteran of the 1st Regt., President; ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton, Vice President; L. P. Hanson, Treasurer; W. B. Sheridan, Secretary; F. B. Davis, H. G. Purinton, and Capt. J. B. Sanborn, Board of Directors.

There are eight ex-captains and four ex-lieutenants (of the 1st and 2d Regts.) among the members. The company will furnish its own arms, uniform and equipment, and it aims to be one of the crack military companies of the country.

KELSO.

#### PRIZE DRILLS IN TEXAS AND TENNESSEE.

THE military committee have formulated a programme and a list of prizes to be awarded at the grand interstate encampment and celebration to be held in Austin, Tex., May 14 to 19, in connection with the dedication of the new State Capitol. The principal prizes will be: For the best infantry company, \$3,000; second best, \$2,500; third best, \$1,000; for the best cavalry company from outside of Texas, \$2,000; best Texas cavalry company, \$500; best artillery company, \$1,000; second best, \$500; best zouave company, \$1,500; second best, \$750. Every dollar of the prize money will be deposited in bank to the credit of the Army officers who will act as judges of the drill. The total amount in prizes is \$30,000.

The prospectus, which is elaborate, says: Through the courtesy of Gen. D. S. Stanley, commander of the Dept. of Texas, there will be a large attendance at the encampment of U. S. infantry, cavalry and artillery. The crowning musical attraction of the occasion will be the appearance of Gilmore's world renowned band of 50 pieces or more. P. S. Gilmore, director. The judges will be competent U. S. Army officers. In honor of the present Governor of Texas, Gen. L. S. Ross, the encampment has been named "Camp Ross." Gen. H. B. Stoddard, of Bryan, Tex., Brig. Gen. of Texas Volunteer Guard, has been assigned by the Governor as commandant of Camp Ross.

There is also to be an interstate competitive drill and military encampment in the city of Nashville, Tenn., May 21 to 26, 1888. Following is a list of prizes, amounting in all to \$10,100.

Infantry.—1st prize, \$2,500; 2d, \$1,000; 3d, \$750; 4th, \$500; 5th, \$250. Total, \$5,000.  
Zouaves.—1st prize, \$1,000; 2d, \$750; 3d, \$500. Total, \$2,250.  
Artillery.—1st prize, \$1,000; 2d, \$500; 3d, \$250. Total, \$1,750.  
Gatling Gun.—1st prize \$500; 2d, \$250. Total, \$750.  
Tennessee State Infantry Militia.—Companies that have never competed for a prize: 1st prize, \$300; 2d, \$200; 3d, \$100. Total, \$600.  
Grand total of sixteen prizes, \$10,100.

#### NEW JERSEY.

CO. C, CAPT. W. H. DE HART, and Co. B, Captain H. A. Palmer, 3d Regiment, Col. E. H. Ropes, assembled at their armory at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Friday evening, March 2, 1888. These companies turned out in full strength, and after the distribution of the marksmen's badges gave an interesting exhibition drill, and performed the different movements in a very creditable manner. The marksmen's badges were presented by Gen. B. W. Spencer. Gold cross for ten years' qualification at the State rifle range to Major B. P. Holmes. Silver crosses for five years' qualifications to Col. E. H. Ropes, Lieut.-Col. Lee, Adjutant, Mandeville, Drum Major McCabe, Sergeant John C. Voorhes, Brevet Major Dehart, Lieut. Angus, Sergt. Bauer and Sergt. Cook. One year to Sergt. Melarjay, Capt. Curtis, Corp. Martin, Sergt. Franklin, Privates Beckman, McNeice, Co. C—Lieut. Steinfeitz, Corp. Conrady, Private Danneberger, Smith, Dixon and Eox, of Co. E. Gen. T. Watts Kearny, Colonel Owens, Sergeant-Major Hodgson, Paymaster Compton, Quartermaster Hawkins, Major Hoyt, Captain Palmer, Lieutenants Westervelt, Farling and Lucas were among the invited guests and were handsomely entertained by a banquet at regimental headquarters.

The 4th Regiment, N. G. N. J., is ordered to assemble for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, on Fridays, March 9 and 23, at the Oakland Rink, Oakland avenue, Jersey City, at 8:30 o'clock.

#### THE MICHIGAN TROOPS.

THE Grand Rapids Evening Leader says: "Should the call to arms be sounded to-morrow, within two days a force of 1,500 men and officers of all arms, fully equipped and ready for the field could be rushed to the front from Michigan. A week later an army of 10,000 intelligent men, instructed in the manual, familiar with the tactics and accustomed to discipline could be collected and placed under instant marching orders. The standing army is but a shadow, but the militia of the State is the bone and sinew of the country. Col. E. Croton Fox, Chairman of the State Military Board, assisted by his associates on the board, has been collecting a few statistics of the militia of Michigan. His calculations are based from the reorganization of the service in 1876 and, according to his figures, there are upwards of 10,000 men in the State who have received a good military education in the State service, who are well drilled in the tactics and manual of arms and competent to fight for their country as skilled soldiers, on instant notice, should necessity require it, without any preliminary training and without the delays incident to mustering and instructing raw recruits. Of the 10,000 men who have served their time as State soldiers in the past thirteen years, fully one-half of them at a low estimate are competent to drill and educate the undisciplined forces that would rally around the flag at the first bugle call and to act as officers. Should a war break out Michigan would be heard from and the Michigan troops would be ready for the fray in an incredibly short time, well drilled and instructed, well equipped and well equipped."

#### CONNECTICUT.

THE following named officers of the Connecticut National Guard, being reported by the Examining Board convened by U. O. No. 2, c. a., as having passed a satisfactory examination in military tactics and duties, will be commissioned, 1st Regiment.—1st Lt. Louis B. Hubbard and 2d Lt. Chas. W. Newton, Co. J.

2d Regiment.—Capt. Lucien F. Burpee, Co. A; Timothy F. Callahan, Co. Chas. B. Bowen, 1st Lt. Chas. L. Steeking, A; Michael Creed, Co. Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, G; 2d Lt. Robt. E. Hall, K; James L. Kennedy, Co. 1st Lt. Chas. W. Newton, F. 3d Regiment.—Capt. Thos. H. Allen, 1st Lt. Geo. F. Practice; 1st Lt. Hiram W. Hubbard, Signal Officer; Capt. Michael J. Booth, Co. A; John H. Burpee, 1st Lt. 4th, Kent Darbie, 2d Lt. Edward R. May, A; M. Wilson Dart, D; Henry E. Burton, F.

4th Regiment.—2d Lt. Geo. T. Jewell, Co. K.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred for consideration House bill 4981, to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, in their report in favor of it say: "All measures relating to the militia are important. The militia are the popular and constitutional military defenders of the Republic. The founders of the Republic, jealous of a large standing army, made special constitutional provision for the militia. The citizen soldiery of the country have ever been on the side of the liberty and against the tyrant, and have never been the instruments of tyrants, nor the destroyers of free States. This bill places the militia of the District of Columbia on the same footing



as those of the several States. It being an axiom, recognized in the Constitution of our country, that a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a republic, it would seem proper that at the Capital of the Republic the militia should be made a model organization."

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

QUARTERMASTER S. W. HILL, of Pittsburgh, in his report to the Adjutant General, condemns the uniforms of the Pennsylvania National Guards, and suggests an appropriation of \$100,000 in addition to the \$300,000 now appropriated for re-uniforming. Among the reforms suggested are the reduction of the amount of baggage taken to camp; the adoption of the better style of head dress, as the cap worn is no protection from the cold and rain, and in hot weather is liable to produce sunstroke. Col. Hill also suggests that the militia be furnished a comfortable shoe, to be worn only on actual duty, and to be paid for out of the soldiers' pay, the thin and fashionable shoes worn by many of the National Guardsmen subjecting them to much suffering.

Col. Louis A. Watres, general inspector of rifle practice, notes with pleasure the increase of the number of marksmen in the National Guards, but thinks if the company commanders performed their duties the force would be largely augmented. Progress in rifle practice is hindered by three things—delay in getting started, great lack of range facilities in many organizations, and the delay in obtaining ammunition. It is recommended that the State provide a silver decoration to be worn by veteran marksmen, to take the place of the bronze medals and bars, and that marksmen who qualify for 10 years in succession be given a neat gold badge, to become the property of the soldier earning it.

Col. Thos. J. Hudson, chief of the artillery, says all the batteries in the guard are composed of excellent material, but the field pieces are condemned. They are not only obsolete in pattern, but are dangerous when used. In conclusion Col. Hudson protests against the presence of the wives and lady friends of officers and men during camp tour. The time taken in giving due and proper attention to them might be employed in other duties, which the State authorities rightly expect from her soldiers while in service at camp for instruction.

Commissary General Leach, in his report, shows that the cost of feeding the soldiers at Mt. Gretna was \$10,843.75, or 17-18 cents per day for each man of the 7,500 who participated in the encampment.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Keyport.—You stand No. 35 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Z.—The vacancy, so far as can be learned, has not yet been filled.

Constant Reader.—The 23d Infantry came to the Division of the Atlantic from the Division of the Missouri in May, 1884.

Medicus.—The 15 assistant surgeons, U. S. Army, at the head of the 1st lieutenants, will attain captaincies December 3, 1888.

Reader asks: From what districts in Illinois are cadets to be appointed to West Point this year? **ANS.**—From the 5th and 20th.

A. E. B.—Write to the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department for a copy of the regulations governing admission to the Naval Academy.

Old Soldier.—If you will look through the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the past few months you may find the bill you refer to.

G. H. J.—A. C. Bigelow is now serving on the U. S. S. Richmond in the West Indies. Address him care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Cadet asks when the next vacancy will occur in the District of the Hon. Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts, for the Naval Academy, Annapolis, for 1888? **ANS.**—Not until 1893, unless the present incumbent makes a vacancy before graduation.

Post S. M.—1. You stand 38 on commissary ser-

gent list. 2. It is not practicable at present to publish a complete list of the standing of applicants for N. C. S. positions. 3. The post of the sergeant major is not prescribed. He would naturally remain near the officer in command of the reserve.

Sally asks: Is the widow of a retired officer entitled to a pension the same as if he had been on the active list? **ANS.**—Yes; transfer to the retired list does not affect the rights of the family of an officer who dies from the result of wounds received or of disability contracted in the line of duty.

Constantinople.—We do not know where a copy of "Sea Rhymes," by Robert Lindsey, of the Lancaster, can be procured. There are no copies of the "Navy Regulations" in existence save in the hands of officers. The Navy Register for July, 1887, can be procured from the Navy Department. The Navy Register for 1888 is not yet ready for issue.

Clerk asks: If a soldier on furlough without means to rejoin his company, reports at some post other than his proper station, and is furnished transportation, arrives at his post and reports to his commanding officer before expiration of furlough, is he clearly entitled to the commutation of rations authorized for soldiers on furlough? **ANS.**—He is.

Subscriber asks: Do you consider it an error to execute the load and firings with a cadence? I am aware that Tactics do not prescribe for any, but it has been the custom of late at all competitive drills to execute all the firings with a cadence. **ANS.**—Par. 72, Upton's Tactics, excepts motions relative to the carriage, from the cadence. The cadence is undoubtedly allowed, but is not required.

G. R. asks: If the 1st sergt., in dismissing a company, neglects to unfix bayonets and gives the command Arms port, "would the company be justified in considering wrong the command 'Break ranks—march,' and in not moving from their place until bayonets were unfixed? **ANS.**—While it is customary to unfix bayonets before breaking ranks, there is nothing to prevent the execution of the command, and it should be obeyed.

J. C. asks: 1. Can an enlisted man obtain a position in the Quartermaster's Commissary or any other place under the War Department, when placed on the retired list? **ANS.**—There is no law or regulation forbidding it.

2. Is there any possibility that the Court of Claims will act upon the question if retired soldiers are entitled to quarters and fuel? **ANS.**—It is expected the court will take up the question in a few weeks, probably early in April.

N. W. asks: Is your answer to "C. W. M." in last Saturday's issue correct? Should not the order be "close column on first company, right in front," and not "close column of companies on tenth," etc.? See page 151, 3d paragraph, and Pars. 215, 450, 451 and 452. **ANS.**—The words "of companies" were inadvertently written, through memories of tactics anterior to Upton, and should not be used. The question as to whether the leading company, after "four left" has been executed, should be designated as the tenth, or the first company has developed some discussion. As excellent authorities differ on this point, a decision by authority will be asked, and published when received.

H. S. asks: 1. Is a Hospital Steward, 1st class, supposed to wear a N. C. S. sword at inspections? **ANS.**—No.

2. What side arms or belts do acting hospital stewards and privates of the Hospital Corps wear when in full dress? **ANS.**—None.

3. What is the precise meaning of the phrase "through the proper military channels?" **ANS.**—In the case you mention, a hospital steward should submit his letter request to the post surgeon, the post surgeon to the post commander, the post commander to the Department commander, the Department commander to the Division commander, and he to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Veteran.—Any disabled volunteer soldier or sailor, who served in the War of the Rebellion or previous wars, is entitled to admission to the National Home and its branches, provided it is shown, that because of his disability, he is unable to earn his living by manual labor. At present all admissions have been suspended, by order of the Board of Managers, because of the crowded condition of

the homes, and the insufficiency of the appropriation for the current year. No member upon entering a home is required to pay any money, nor is he obliged to surrender his pension; pension money, however, is paid over to the treasurer of the home, who holds it in trust and subject to the order of the pensioner; now, however, in view of the great number of applications for admission, the board have decided not to admit any pensioner of \$16 or over.

Pennsylvania says: "In brigade drill Par. 638 says: 'In all formations into line of masses, the divisions of each battalion are dressed toward the point of rest.' Now, in executing—1. 'Line of masses on first division, first battalion—2. March,' (pages 279 and 280) where each battalion forms successively—1. 'Close column on first division; 2. Right in front; 3. Fours right,' etc., in all cases they dress to the left, and according to the above rule (Par. 638) they should dress to the point of rest; which, in this movement, must be the right. Please explain the opposite dressings. **ANS.**—The dress in each division is necessarily to the left. By referring to Par. 571, you will see that there is a point of rest for each battalion, which, in the movement you describe, is at the left of the first division. Toward this point the divisions of each battalion are required to dress by Par. 638.

#### HONORS TO GENERAL PAEZ.

THE New York committee on the obsequies of General Jose Antonio Paez have had a busy week of it, but have got things now in good shape, and the troops of the Regular Army in New York harbor, a battalion of Marines, etc., will participate. The Venezuelan Commissioners, who have been busy sight-seeing during the week, are: Gen. Jacinto, R. Fachard, Senor A. M. Soteldo and Senor Raman Paez. Their Secretaries are Senors Francisco Caballero, Luis F. Castello and Francisco Carabano.

#### INTERNAL STRESSES IN ORDANCE.

MR. B. H. THWAITE, in a letter to *Engineering*, says:

"The collapse of another built-up gun is an additional proof of the unreliability of this system of construction. As I have already pointed out some time ago in *Engineering*, the different ratio of linear and circumferential dilatancy of steel to wrought iron, when subject to heating cannot fall in the instance of a steel tube with shrunken outer linings or coils of wrought iron, to result sooner or later in the fracture of the inner tube. When sufficient residual, thermal units have been absorbed by the tube, the cooler temperature of the wrought-iron coils will oppose the circumferential expansion or dilatancy of the inner steel tube, the result will be, first, surface cracks, then fractures, and finally either the expulsion of the tube, or the bursting of the gun. Like the unserviceable bayonets, all the built-up guns in the British service require a searching investigation into their workable condition by a continuous series of severe tests."

Mr. E. Stanhope stated in Parliament that no gun had burst on service since the failure of the 43-ton Collingwood gun. He said:

"In reply to Sir B. Samuelson, that 35 9.2-in. breech-loading guns, having their liners inside have been sent to proof, of which 25 are being made in the Royal Gun Factory. Of these none have split the A tubes, but five have split their liners. No gun ready to be shipped to the Colonies was found to be cracked, as suggested, still less from end to end, but a crack was found in the hoop over the breech of one gun before the completion of proof."

Discussing this subject editorially, *Engineering* says:

"From all we hear, it appears to have been a bad time lately with guns at Woolwich, and the anxious

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Inquiries on the subject made this week in Parliament, have received answers which cannot be considered satisfactory. We trust these questions something as follows put without loss of time. Is it a fact that a considerable number, say ten 9.2-in. guns recently failed at test, the inner tubes of nine of these having been split, and the outer casing of another fractured, and who is responsible for the design and manufacture of these guns? A clear reply to these questions will confirm or dispel a widely spread rumor; Mr. Carbutt's admirable letter to the Times last Friday calls attention to these alleged failures, and we believe his statement remains uncontradicted.

"From the failures which frequently occur with guns of large calibre, it would appear that the initial stresses in the interior of the metal of the various rings, which have hitherto been treated in practice as negligible quantities, have an importance as yet not properly allowed for by their designers. The reason of such neglect is by no means obvious, as in the case of ordinary cast-iron guns, their importance has long been known, and acted on in a practical way by Rodman and others, but in modern steel guns, where both theory and experiment concur in the conclusion that their effects are intensified, they have, until lately, been treated as non-existent. This increase, in the case of steel, is due to the higher elastic limit of this metal as compared with cast iron, for the internal stresses cannot exceed that corresponding to the elastic limit, or the metal will take a permanent set and relieve itself of the excess."

#### WIVES FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS.

THERE is no place, says London Truth, where well-to-do widows have so good a chance of investing their incomes in the purchase of husbands as at a French military ball. The French officer is not particular as to personal charms or family. He is a good fellow, who knows how to make a little money go a long way, how to avoid debt, and has shown qualities which women like. There is no more domestic man, when he has a chance of domesticity. Instead of going to boarding houses in search of second husbands, the sons of rich and vulgar Englishmen would do better to attend military balls. Money and a good reputation will procure a capital match. Both are de rigueur. A subaltern has to get his colonel's consent, and, no matter how high the officer, he is unable to marry without the leave of the war minister. There is a regular inquiry department at the war office for investigating the antecedents of ladies whose names are sent up by officers desiring to become their husbands. No marriage is possible unless there is at least a dowry of £48 a year. If there be a shady past and it is found out, the proposing officer is "blown up." The regiment is looked upon as a family, and officers and wives treat each other as if they were all blood relations. The officer who marries a lady with a fairly good income is really well off. He can, for instance, always have two soldiers for domestics—one for himself and another for his horse; but they must wear uniforms. This is a bar to making use of them as coachmen. A showy establishment is not expected; but when there is ample means, hospitality of a fraternal kind is looked for by brother officers.

#### TACTICS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

A LONDON correspondent writes.

"One of the changes in contemplation for which I have the highest authority will be of great interest to the board now sitting at Washington to revise Army drill and tactics. It has come to the knowledge of the British Government, although it is not breathed to the public either here or on the Continent, that the system of drill and the scheme of tactics in the German Army will be wholly changed on the death of the Emperor. The plans are complete and have the approval of the Crown Prince, but their operation is deferred owing to a desire by the aged William that the army which he so often led to victory should not have its character and system altered in his lifetime. His death will be the signal for a sweeping radical change. My informant, who is an officer of great distinction, laid stress on these changes as of the most vital nature. It may be well, therefore, for the board at Washington to wait a little and see what comes of them. It would be rash to assume that the present German system is perfect and wholly suited to the needs of modern war. Experts know that this is not so. Indeed, the German authorities themselves have said among themselves that the Turkish Army under Von der Goltz Pasha is to-day better instructed in the essential modern tactics than the hitherto unquestioned heroes of Sadowa and Sedan."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Russian naval fleet will be reorganized with the object of improving the subdivision and distribution of the Russian forces in European waters and making a more effective co-ordination of the naval and coast defences.

In answer to Sir S. Wilson, Mr. Stanhope said, in the British Parliament: "A magazine rifle has been recommended by the military authorities for final trial by the troops. My honorable friend will find some details respecting it in the memorandum accompanying the army estimates."

The recent deaths are recorded of two of the heroes who took part in the famous charge at Balaklava—viz., Corporal Joseph Hick, at Sawbridge-worth, Bishop's Stortford; and Sergeant (then corporal) Samuel Potter, at Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, both of the 4th Light Dragoons.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, First Lord of the British Admiralty, issued a statement this week regarding the navy estimates for 1888. A net decrease is shown of £905,581, excluding the special cost of the Australian squadron, £300,000. During 1887 twenty torpedo boats were added, making a total of eighty first class and sixty-three second class. During the coming year six first class and ten second class will be ordered.

ACCORDING to the *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) the new repeating rifle has been issued to the whole of the 10th Austrian Corps d'Armee, and will shortly be supplied to the 9th. The Minister of War hopes to complete the distribution with the funds already voted; but if these should not suffice he will be obliged to demand a supplementary vote from the Chamber. The manufacture of the new small-bore rifle will be commenced at Steyr on March 1 next.

A dog corps, in the French Army at Belfort, is being carefully trained to fly at the German uniform on sight.

The Chinese Government is said to be closely watching events in Europe, that it is collecting an army on its Northern frontier, and that, if Russia were seriously engaged, a great effort would be made by Peking to regain the province of Manchuria, the loss of which is most galling to a Tartar dynasty.

A new canal, which is expected to prove of considerable importance, is projected in the province of Smaland, Sweden, starting at the town of Vexio and proceeding through the Vexio and Bergunda lakes as far as the Helga lake, thence with interruptions between the lakes of Innarön, Norrby, Vartorp, Dref, Orken, Madkro, Norrjön and Angshult. It will also be connected with the Koppar-Åsa Canal.

Forty or more German musicians arrived at Castle Garden from Antwerp last week, who are reported to be deserters from the regimental bands of the German Army. They escaped across the boundary into Belgium and travelled on foot to Antwerp, where they secured passage to America. All having considerable money they were readily passed at Castle Garden. They were bound for the interior of Pennsylvania.

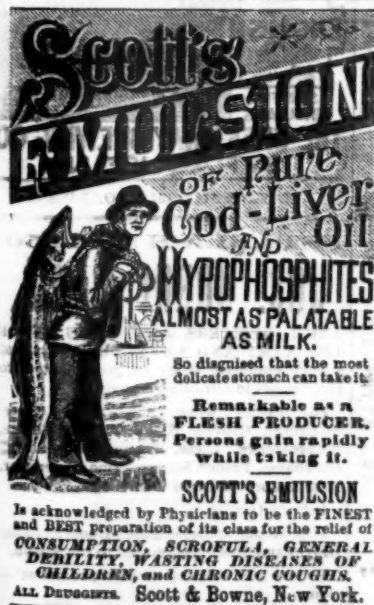
M. Wilson, the son-in-law of ex-President Grévy, who has been on trial for complicity in the Legion of Honor decoration scandals, has been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 3,000fr., and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years. Three others, who were charged with similar offences, were sentenced as follows: M. Ribeaudeau, eight months' imprisonment; M. Dubreuil, four months, and M. Herbert one month. Mme. Ratazzi was acquitted.

The *Tribuna* (Rome) tells us that the utmost activity prevails in all the Italian arsenals. Orders have been received to hasten the construction of the torpedo cruisers, *Etna*, *Goito*, and *Saetta*. The *Etna* will receive her armament on Feb. 24, while the *Goito* and the *Saetta* will be ready for launching a little later on. All these torpedo cruisers will be united in flotillas. The armament of the *Lauria* is hurried forward as much as possible, and several additional works are under construction to augment the fortification of Castellamare. It is probable that the entire Italian fleet will be concentrated at La Maddalena. The belted cruiser *Italia* has left for that destination, and the transport *Garigliano* has arrived there freighted with munitions of war. To make up for the scarcity of officers recourse will be had to the naval reserve, to the mercantile marine, and to the senior students of the Naval Academy.

THERE is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at its flood, leads to "Tansill's Punch," America's finest C. Cigar.

#### A MARINE KNOWS A GOOD THING.

A few days ago a marine called at the Seabury Pharmaceutical Laboratories, 21 Platt St., N. Y., and said, "Here is a dollar, give me 4 cakes of SEABURY'S HYDRONAPHTHOL SOAP. One of our officers bought a cake of it in Newport, R. I., a few days ago, and since using it says he will have no other soap." Price 25cts.



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## A TABLE FOR FUTURE USE.

MANY questions are answered by the following table. By a little figuring any one can see what States either candidate must get to secure election: Whole number of electoral votes.....401 Necessary to elect.....201

Republican.	Democrat.
California.....8	Alabama.....10
Colorado.....3	Arkansas.....7
Illinois.....22	Delaware.....3
Iowa.....13	Florida.....4
Kansas.....10	Georgia.....12
Maine.....6	Kentucky.....13
Massachusetts.....14	Louisiana.....8
Michigan.....13	Maryland.....9
Minnesota.....10	Mississippi.....9
Nebraska.....5	Missouri.....16
Nevada.....3	North Carolina.....11
New Hampshire.....4	South Carolina.....9
Ohio.....23	Tennessee.....12
Oregon.....3	Texas.....15
Pennsylvania.....30	Virginia.....12
Rhode Island.....4	West Virginia.....6
Vermont.....3	
Wisconsin.....11	Total.....153
Total.....182	
Doubtful:	
Connecticut.....0	New Jersey.....9
Indiana.....15	New York.....36
Total.....68	

(From Texas Sitings.)

## GENERAL HARNEY'S DIGNITY.

THE following story is told of Gen. Harney, when he was in command of Camp Verde, Tex. He was an intensely dignified officer, and if there was one thing he detested more than another it was undignified haste. One evening just as he was about to hold dress parade, he perceived that he had forgotten his handkerchief, and as the weather was very hot, he said to his orderly:

"Go to my quarters, quick, and bring my handkerchief."

The orderly touched his cap, and started for the quarters, several hundred yards distant. After he had proceeded a short distance, remembering that there was no time to lose, he broke into a trot.

"See that d-d scoundrel running as if the Indians were after him. If there is anything I hate it is to see a soldier running instead of marching properly. Here, my man," continued Harney to another soldier, "go after that man and tell him to walk, d-n him!"

The second soldier started after the first, but as the first kept on running the second saw his only chance to deliver the message was to hurry up, so he, too, broke into a run. To say that Harney swore is to use a mild expression.

"Here, sergeant, go after that man and tell him if he don't stop running I'll hang him up by the thumbs."

The sergeant started out on a brisk walk, but as his prede-

cessor had a good start, he, too, began to run as hard as he could.

"I'll show 'em," said the scoundrel, "I'll show 'em," and tucking his sword under his arm, he started in pursuit as fast as he could run, but suddenly remembering his dignity, he came to a halt and walked stately back to where the dress parade was to come off.

## THEY BOTH SMILED.

"I HOPE I don't disturb you, madame," he said, as he was squeezing past her to go out between the acts.

"Not at all, sir," she answered, with a charming smile; "not at all; I am pleased to see you going out. My husband keeps the saloon nearest the theatre."

—Boston Courier.

SPEAKING of coffee, a Grand Army man remarked to the writer the other day: "I should have died in the army if it had not been for coffee. There were days and days when I could not swallow anything else. That always tasted good."

—Leviathan Journal.

## BIRTHS.

GARDNER.—At Fort McKinney, Wyo., March 1, to the wife of Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav., a daughter.

MINNER.—At Fort Stanton, N. M., Feb. 20, to the wife of Commissary Sergeant Wm. Minner, a son.

RYAN.—At Washington Barracks, D. C., March 4, to the wife of Commissary Sergt. John Ryan, U. S. A., a daughter.

## DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday morning, March 9, Rev. CHARLES C. ADAMS, S. T. D., pastor of St. Mary's Church, New York city, father of Mrs. A. W. Vogdes.

CRITZ.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, March 3, at the residence of his father, 434 Gates Avenue, JOHN, son of Rear Adm. J. M. B. Critz, U. S. Navy, in the 44th year of his age.

GEORGE.—At Concord, N. H., February 6, the Hon. JOHN H. GEORGE, father of Lieut. Chas. P. George, 16th U. S. Infantry.

GREENE.—At the residence of her grandfather, Gen. Geo. S. Greene, in Morristown, N. J., March 1, EVELINE, daughter of Major C. T. Greene, U. S. Army, in the 15th year of her age.

MACCARTY.—At Franconia, N. H., March 1, GILBERT DENBY, son of Chief Engineer G. M. L. MacCarthy, U. S. Navy.

PHILLIPS.—In Shepherdstown, West Va., March 5, of pneumonia, FRANCES CHARLINE PHILLIPS, age 15 months, 3 days, youngest daughter of Assistant Paymaster and Mrs. J. S. Phillips, U. S. N.

REED.—At Togus, Me., March 7, Colonel HORATIO B. REED, formerly 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th U. S. Artillery.

ROSS.—At Washington, D. C., March 5, Mrs. NANNIE G. ROSS, wife of Lieut. Worth G. Ross, U. S. R. M.

## THE FUNERAL MONTH OF MARCH.

AN observant metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of the hair!

The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Samson lost his strength. The Romans considered baldness a serious affliction and Julius Caesar was never quite satisfied with himself because his hair was bare.

The face, however, is the open book and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of singular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funeral month of March, because it is then that consumption reaps its richest harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this, that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one things, but whatever the cause, decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs.

That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of a wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed alone by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no new-fangled notion of narcotics and poisons, but an old-fashioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a system-searcher and upbuilder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from the system.

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If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh—you, have no consumption," and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funeral month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. If others are offered, insist the more on trying this unequalled preparation.

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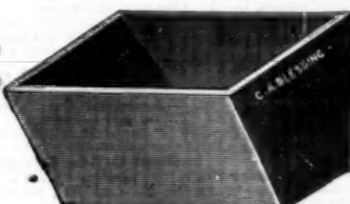
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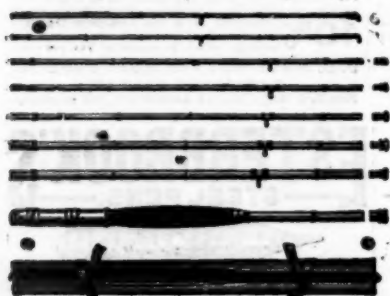
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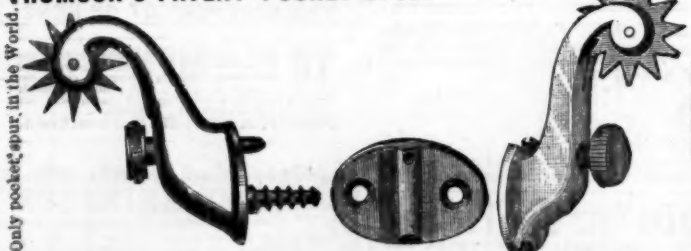
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